THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, R. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $6 00
Delivered by carrier, per week 15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.--NO. 186.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

French Movements

SUCCESSFULLY CONCEALED.

VARIOUSLY GUESSED AT.

MacMahon's Equally Unknown.

CHALONS CERTAINLY DESERTED.

Prussians Usually Reticent.

PARIS SEEMS CONFIDENT.

Continued Peace Efforts.

THE FIRST NAVAL FIGHT.

An Unimportant Affair.

BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE.

Detailed Description.

PRUSSIANS FEARFULLY PUNISHED.

The Crown Prince's Army

ARRIVES UPON THE SCENE

And Turns the Tide.

RUSSIA IN TROUBLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

RE-ASSURING FROM BAZAINE--HE GIVES HIS TROOPS TWO DAYS' REST.

PARIS, August 24.--The journal *La Patrie* says there has been no serious engagement since the 18th.

At the council of ministers yesterday Count Palikao gave reassuring details of the position of Bazaine, which he said was excellent.

The Marshal informed Palikao that he should give his troops two days' of needed rest, but that at the same time it was known to him that the Prussians were concentrated in the vicinity, ready and eager to crush Bazaine before any advantage of his delay.

MacMahon is marching, adds *Le Public*, but we await nay no more of him.

ANOTHER EXCITING SESSION OF THE CHAMBERS.

The session of the Corps Legislatif, held last evening, was unusually turbulent. In reply to Monsanier de Mondion, who asked if there was an ample store of provisions in Paris, several other interpellations were made by various members, to which the answers were returned which could not be otherwise than satisfactory, yet there was much excitement manifested. Finally the meeting agreed to send out of the city immediately all those who could not bear arms for France. This was followed by applause, and they declared their readiness to undertake the ending away of all the women. Jules Simon energetically opposed the idea, and the session closed by hooting and by saying there was a scarcity of arms for troops in certain quarters. The majority positively denied the Interior that any arms would be duly distributed. He called the attention of the Deputies to the fact that questions of the Interior and those of the War could be discussed too much. Deputy Gambetta was much excited and accused the majority of having brought on this war. His remarks were so sharp that the majority refused to listen to him. His voice was drowned by the uproar and he spoke with great unintelligibility. Gambetta is generally blamed for his lack of discretion.

STRASBURG NOT MUCH DAMAGED.

PARIS, August 25.--Reports from Strasburg say the bombardment of the city so far has done but little damage. The French in Strasburg have, however, shelled Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine with effect. The place has been set on fire and destroyed.

A CONFIDENT BOAST.

PARIS, August 24.--The *Patrie* says: "Should the Prussians not be annihilated by now encountering them near Chalons, they will have to engage in another before reaching Paris. Ere that time Bazaine will himself nearly be prepared to resist any attack.

PEOPLE BECOMING ASHAMED.

It is noticeable the people here are growing more confident as they learn how extensive are the measures of defense are throughout the country.

The false dispatches published in the London papers create intense indignation here among the classes. One great effect of these falsehoods is to increase the determination of the French to fight.

PRUSSIAN PRISONERS.

A convoy consisting of a large number of Prussian prisoners has arrived at Soissons. Another convoy is expected there to-day.

PRUSSIA'S REQUEST CONCERNING THE TRANSPORTATION OF WOUNDED.

The Paris journals are opposed to the proposition of Prussia to transport the dead and wounded through Holland. Luxemburg and Belgium. They take the grounds that if these lines were used for such purposes the Prussian supreme would soon learn to bring troops through the same avenue provisions, munitions of war and reinforcements.

THE WAR LOAN RAPIDLY TAKEN.

The *Journal Officiel* says the amount of the national loan taken yesterday was 620,000,000 francs, and when the lists closed last night at least five thousand persons were waiting to subscribe to the amount necessary to make the loan 750 millions of francs. Returns from Marseilles, Bordeaux and several other large cities have not been received. The lists were to remain open for three days, large crowds were pressing to subscribe. The loan is quoted in open market at 56 francs 80 centimes, the same figure as before.

THE LEFT CONDEMNED.

The press of the city generally condemns the conduct of the Deputies of the Left in yesterday's session of the Corps Legislatif, and Gambetta's attack is denounced as ill timed.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION CUT--FAVORABLE ARMY NEWS RECEIVED, BUT WITHHELD.

Telegraphic communication with all points in the departments of Aube and Cote Dor is cut off.

The Minister of the Interior authorizes the statement that additional advices of a favorable character have been received from the armies in the field, but information is purposely withheld, as the journals indiscreetly to give details which should be kept back.

LONDON TIMES SCATHED.

The *Constitutional* answering the assertions of the London *Times* that the French are in a desperate condition, shows that that journal arrives at its conclusions without waiting for the news on certain points, and that it goes far and deduces it to decide whether it is in the best military position, Bazaine or King William. The *Constitutional* says: "Does the *Times* count for by the fact that a son of one of its proprietors married a daughter of a Prussian minister, and that the latter and some persons say that in addition to this the journal has been heavily subsidized by Bismarck.

PARIS STILL THE HEART OF FRANCE.

The *Constitutional*, semi-officially, says: "Without entering into details we may affirm that the work on the fortifications of the capital is progressing with wonderful rapidity, and that plan of the generals to imagine Prussian pygmy reproduce Paris not the Paris of 1792 to 1814. They will discover their mistake. The capital proves now, as ever, that she is the heart of France. She is ready to receive the enemy.

The organization of incorporating the National Guard with the regular army has been commenced.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BY A SPY.

It is reported a Prussian spy near Rheims, disguised as a general officer by Marshal MacMahon, fired twice at him. He missed his aim but hit and killed the wounded a soldier who lay by the side of the official. The spy was instantly secured.

THE NEWS IN PARIS--INFORMATION FROM BAZAINE--PRUSSIAN ARMIES "STRANDED"--A CERTAIN REINFORCEMENTS GOING TOWARD, &c., &c.

PARIS, August 24.--The sprightly element of the Parisian people demonstrates itself with a deference to the reign of silence which the Ministry assess. So many blunders were committed in the first days of the war that it is feared the change in the policy of politics only conceals some new mistake.

The morning papers announce that the Prussians had fired upon and killed some Belgian soldiers on the frontier.

A part of the dispatch from Marshal Bazaine, which the Minister of War communicated to the Corps Legislatif, is said to have been in general terms, and could be summed up in a few words. Bazaine is hindered to move Metz, but so was not able. The enemy for two days, and my belief is that he is cut off. At any rate his nearest line of retreat was closed, and if he has been driven off into the Ardennes, there is nothing where the expected junction of his force and McMahon's can be accomplished, and, if they join, who is to command, for neither will serve under the other.

Discontent is spreading fast among the troops and men, among them officers who are discouraged by the failure of Bazaine thus far to unite with McMahon. His letters, although written two days ago, and arriving this morning by post, supply later news of the position of the French forces than has been allowed to come by telegraph, and lends an air of probability to the extraordinary story that Bazaine had made his escape with part of his forces from Metz, cutting through the expended lines of the Prussians--a story of which there is as yet no word of confirmation from the Prussian side.

BOMBARDMENT AT PFALSBURG.

Our correspondent with the Crown Prince's headquarters describes the bombardment of Pfalsburg on the 14th. Pfalsburg has already detained a number of German guns for two or three days, and when [illegible] saw it it showed signs of suffering in the town was sharply cannonaded this morning, and I went to see the German batteries open fire. There was a slight haze over the surrounding country at daybreak, but as the sun grew more powerful the haze lifted into gently drifting clouds. A breeze just strong enough to fan the heat stirred the leaves of the trees along the straight French chausse, and it was altogether as fine a morning as you could wish to see.

FIRST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE WAR.

Our special correspondent sends from Hamburg an account of the first naval engagement of the war.

On the morning of the 17th the German dispatch boat Grille started out of the bay of Rugen to reconnoiter the position and strength of the French ships of war, whose arrival in the neighborhood had been reported, though nobody had yet seen them. After proceeding out to sea until within sight of the Danish island of Moon, the Grille at length discovered the tall masts of a squadron consisting of seven iron-clad frigates and a couple of smaller vessels, and approached until within three thousand paces of the French then opened fire and directed several broadsides at the little craft, at the same time giving chase. Every now and then they let fire a few shots at her pursuers from her two rifled twelve pounders, in answer to the guns of the whole fleet. She lured them to follow her as far as the post-house at William, where the gunboats Drache, Blitz and Salamander were lying, which on hearing the report of cannonading at sea immediately got up steam and weighed anchor to stand by their consort. Captain Count von Waldenze made a signal to the commanders of each gunboat to attack the enemy at his own discretion, which produced loud cheers, and they all steamed out ready for action with the superior forces of the enemy.

After a running fight of three hours, the gunboats, finding their guns harmless against the plated sides of the iron clads, returned to the protection of their shore batteries toward evening. It was thought the French pointed their guns in a good position. They either fired too high or too low, but it was difficult in the fresh breeze to take a steady aim at little gunboats lying low in the water, as I painted gray so as to be almost invisible. Several shots from the gunboats hit their mark, and shells from the Salamander were seen to explode on the deck of one of the ships, and must have done some damage to the men at their guns. The German flotilla suffered no loss whatever, though it might have been very different had any of the heavy twenty-eight centimeter shells fired from the French ships taken effect and exploded on the deck of the gunboats. The latter having filled up their stock of ammunition and coal at Strasund, returned to their stations in the outer harbor, where they are on outpost duty.

CONTRADICTORY TELEGRAMS.

French telegrams, both dated yesterday morning and evening, and received at Berlin simultaneously this morning, place MacMahon first at Chalons and then at Rheims. The latter is true, as the above letter shows.

AUTHORITATIVELY DENIED.

I have the highest authority for contradicting the statement of the French that the Prussians had sought permission from the French to transfer their wounded through Luxemburg. The French insist on this as an implied admission of defeat. The Prussian government replied to know whether they would consider the transportation of wounded men through Luxemburg a violation of its neutrality. The English government asked the French authorities whether they objected. The French replied yes, because it would open Prussian railways to the easy transmission of troops and supplies. Prussia rejoins three fifths of the wounded she wants to send are Prussians. You object to attend to our own first; nor are military trains capable of being employed for wounded. Mr. Gladstone favors the Prussian request, but Mr. Hammond, under Secretary of Foreign Office, opposes it on technical grounds, and if the French object nothing more will be done and the French wounded will have their own government to thank for needlessly prolonging their misery.

NO SUCH STATEMENT DISCREDITED.

The reported meeting of foreign ambassadors in Paris to consider possible terms of peace is duly discredited. The ambassadors consider the meeting held in the enemy's capital a gross discourtesy. Such an initiative must be accorded to the neutrals in London or St. Petersburg, but in Paris almost as a violation of neutrality, and Prussia neither believes or will commit herself so far as to listen for a moment to any such proposal.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

POPULAR MOVEMENT IN GERMANY FOR PEACE.

LONDON, August 24.--A special dispatch from Berlin says on foot to secure for the Liberal party an influential voice in the settlement of the terms of peace and the formation of a ministry. But the movement to give expression to the feeling of the people, to whose energy and patriotism every thing is due.

QUEEN OF PRUSSIA CONGRATULATED--SHE DESIRES PEACE.

LONDON, August 24.--Leading citizens of Berlin held an audience to-day with the Queen and congratulated her on the recent victories. The Queen earnestly expressed herself as desiring peace, but added that private letters had been received by which the army unanimously demand substantial guarantees for the future peace of the country before the war could be brought to a close.

[Special to the N. Y. Sun.]

A CORRESPONDENT HUNTING BAZAINE--FAILS TO FIND HIM--REPORTS HIM PENNED UP--MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

BRUSSELS, August 24.--I did not succeed in reaching Bazaine. The Prussians are everywhere and guarding every pass. At Uchange, Grand Duke Mecklenburg's regiment of cavalry is cut and the way from Montmedy to Thionville is equally out of order. Bazaine is now at Metz, and a few days ago he had a battle between Metz at Grand Evange, the river Arne and the road from Metz to Etain.

MacMahon, the French army having left the camp, for Rheims. There he left the Emperor and part of his troops and went in a northeast direction. But I cannot ascertain any movement or reconnoissance.

As far as I can see the spirit of the troops is excellent, but I never saw engagements so much in competency and disorder in maneuvering.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.--Private advices from Paris received by mail, contain the following dated the 22d. A Chalons correspondent says the Crown Prince of Prussia, near St. Dizier, is going toward Paris with 100,000 men, and that the whole active force is less than 50,000 strong.

The population of Paris manifested much indignation to-day with the Left of the Corps Legislatif. M. Keratry was hissed while walking near Duraudo on the boulevards.

There is a new current of feeling in England. The belief that France intends to form a Republic, and that Bismarck wishes to annex Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, makes large classes of Englishmen favor Peace.

Subscriptions for a sword of honor to be presented to McMahon have closed. Large sums have been raised and the sword is ordered.

The *Figaro* urges the placing of an electric light on the Paris fortifications.

It is said that the French squadron in the Baltic has in its service an experienced English Captain, and a Danish skipper. The Frenchman also secured pilots by promises of splendid rewards.

PARIS, August 23.--Inhabitants of Paris have addressed a general letter to the army expressing the utmost confidence in him and hopes for an energetic defence of the city.

The *Siecle* says Victor Hugo has asked permission to serve in the National Guard and that Gen. Chaseret has also demanded active service in the French army.

VIOLATIONS OF PRUSSIAN NEUTRALITY.

PARIS, August 24.--A dispatch from Anton, a frontier town of Belgium, sixteen miles from Luxemburg, says that the violations of Belgian territory by the Prussians are of frequent occurrence. It is reported that the Prussians attack the Belgian soldiers, enter Belgium and Luxemburg for provisions for their army and transport for their wounded, thereby passing through sections of neutral territory. These facts add to the difficulty of position of Belgium as a neutral power may be compromised.

A Belgian journal explains that Prussians near the frontier fired on some Belgian troops, mistaking them for French soldiers. It also states that Prussian detachments have repeatedly passed unawares on Belgian soil, but they left on receiving a warning.

AN ENGAGEMENT REPORTED ON SUNDAY AND A FRENCH VICTORY--GLEE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 24.--The *Constitutionnel*, in an editorial showing the improvement in the military situation, says it is reported there was another engagement on Sunday, the 21st, which resulted favorably to the French. It gives no further particulars.

The *Siecle* says: "The sharpshooters, pelting through Paris last night, created great enthusiasm among the spectators.

The general feature of the city has vastly improved. There is less singing and shouting and more countenancing. All citizens are preparing to arm themselves with arms. The wounded who return from the field receive ovations and are treated with every attention.

It is rumored that a well known lady, of high social position, had been arrested an charge of conveying information to the enemy and of corresponding with Bazaine.

An English surgeon was taken to the guard house yesterday on suspicion of being a spy, but on examination it turned out he was attached to the field hospital service and was released.

Large numbers of farmers are bringing their grain to Government store houses.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs holds interviews daily with the representatives of Austria and Italy. So frequent are these conferences they become the subject of remark.

FROM LONDON.

[Cable Special to N. Y. World.]

REPORTED BATTLE ON SUNDAY--M'MAHON AND BAZAINE JOIN HANDS--METZ VICTORIOUS OVER PRUSSIA--BELGIAN NEUTRALITY--GERMAN ARMY OVER ESTIMATED.

LONDON, August 24.--We have a story of a conflict near Novcastl, nine miles from Metz, Monday, with the advantage to the French, but I can't vouch for it.

The military opinion here is that McMahon and the Crown Prince are moving in parallel lines and maneuvering for a position, and that Bazaine is in communication with McMahon.

The French captured Prussian cannon at Longeville and Mars la Tour. The Prussians were taken by surprise and gave under Woerth.

Telegrams are constant between the foreign office and Brussels. The Belgian commander-in-chief is present at the headquarters. The constant attempts of Prussians to transgress the line on one and another pretense. Belgium is determined in defending its neutrality with with the whole power of England.

It is beginning to be suspected that the strength of the German army has been over estimated. We hear of 30,000 Bavarians with the Crown Prince's army, where the whole active force is less than 50,000 strong.

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FROM PRUSSIA.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, August 23.--The following detailed account of Thursday's battle at Gravelotte, August 18th, was received this morning in London from our special correspondent, who witnessed the battle at the head quarters, and stood by the side of Bismarck and the King.

The first realization we had at Pont-a-Mousson, where I found myself on the 17th, of the extent to which the fighting had been going on on Tuesday and Sunday last at the front, was the coming in of wounded men. At first it was surmised that these had been wounded in a skirmishing, but on the 16th, late in the evening, there were signs that the work was becoming very warm. On Thursday morning ambulances and ghastly wounds walked about the market place in Pont-a-Mousson, surrounded by eager groups of their newly arrived countrymen, who little of disaster. Poor fellows! It surely was a disaster to them, borne away as they had been from the field of battle in the very hour of the result. I stood among these groups, and the narrative of the men all amounted to their having been set to confront double their own number, and their own and their division had been cut up. I was struck by the fact that though there was some dissatisfaction suggested by their tone of voice, I heard no word uttered by the narrators or listeners which accused any one. They viewed rather that the enemy had dealt a heavy blow on the 14th, and that through the tenth division had, as an available organization, been demolished; it had sold its life dear.

On the 17th the wounded from the preceding day began to pour in from Pont-a-Mousson. They were brought in in long uncovered grain carts, lying upon hay. From my window, which commanded a view of the road, I commanded also a view of the Market Place, I counted more than ninety of these long carts, filled with wounded men, that met my sight. It was strange to see them as they passed amid files of French unable to conceal their joy on the one hand and Prussian soldiers on the other. But now came the other side of the account. The street began to swarm with the wounded, the white bandages of red trousers, and now and then came a batch of unwounded prisoners. At length the arrest of prisoners ceased. It was followed by a vast crowd of French and for a little time it seemed as if there might be a mission from the French to the Prussians, so earnest were the demonstrations of the populace. But it was now at least evident the struggle was very serious on the 16th.

At midnight, or a little after, trumpets for miles around began to sound the call. For the first time we had been startled by such wild music. Trumpet answered to trumpet through all the night around the little city. For several days previously there had been troops almost perpetually marching through the streets of the town, and every street and by-way made between midnight and dawn a perpetual roar. Hastily dressing, I ran out into the street and was hurried to get on the seat of a wagon going in the direction of the front, which was now understood to be but a mile or two beyond village of Gorze, some twelve miles from Pont-a-Mousson. On our way we met a considerable body of French prisoners, who were looked upon with considerable curiosity by the continuous line of German troops which we advanced through. Only one or two offensive cries toward the prisoners were heard. The way was so blocked with wagons that I could not succeed in getting to do the six or seven miles remaining on foot better. So I got out of the carriage and began to walk along the line of march.

At Morvient, on the Moselle, about half way to Metz, I found vast bodies of cavalry, and a considerable force of infantry on a pontoon bridge and hurrying at the top of their speed toward the gorge. Hurrying my own pace I pushed forward to the head of the cannonade, seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the right. Passing through the narrow defile I found myself on a high plain beyond. I found myself suddenly in a battle field, strewn literally as far as the eye could look with the dead bodies. In one or two parts of the field companies were still burying the dead, chiefly Prussians. The French, being necessarily buried last, were still lying in vast numbers on the ground. A few of these I saw were not dead. Grand Duke Mecklenburg's regiment of cavalry came on behind, and when they reached the brow of the hill they broke out with a wild hurrah, and dashed down into the more steps and I gained the summit, and saw the scene which had evoked their cry, and seemed to have ended the battle.

It would be difficult to imagine a grander battlefield. From the hill to which I had been allowed authority to ascend I could take the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centres could be seen and a considerable part of the wings. The ground was for the most part fearful. It was amid ghastly corpses and burdened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were many thousands, all standing on the battlefield of the 16th, the Prussian side thereof. On the left and brigade and regiment moved forward from Verdun to Paris, for the possession of which this series of battles had begun. It was whether the French right could hold out against the horizon on my left, and on as far as the eye could reach toward Metz, with an insertion of artificial there appeared to be military regularity. Strung on this road like beads were the pretty villages, each with its church tower, which although they have a separate name, are really but parts of one village, spare, Mars-la-Tour, Flavigny, a little south of the road, Vionville, Rezonville, and Gravelotte, which is often called St. Hubert or Gravelotte. On my right were the thickly wooded hills, behind which lies the most important village of the whole, Gorze. So important one I just left, Gorze. So environed was the foreground of the battle, which one would say should be called the battle of Gravelotte, that it was mainly over and beyond that devoted town that it raged. The area I have indicated is perhaps four miles square.

Owing to having come on foot rather than along the blocked road, I arrived just as the battle waxed warm, that is about noon of the 18th. At that time the headquarters of the King of Prussia were at the spot I have described. The great representative of Prussian solidity of eye standing on the ground watching the conflict just begun. Among them I recognized the King, perhaps Bismarck, Gen. Von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Carl, Prince Adalbert and Adjutant Krauski. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, of the U. S. Army, was also present. At this moment the French were making a most desperate effort to hold on to the last bit of the Verdun road, that between Rezonville and Gravelotte, or that part of Gravelotte which in some sense is called St. Hubert--desperate but unavailing, for every one man in the French ranks had two to cope with, and their line was already beginning to waver. Soon it was plain this wing of the French right was withdrawing to a new position. This was swiftly followed by a continuous fire of their artillery from the hights beyond the village. The movement was made in good order, and the position reached at 1:30. I believe nine military men out of ten would have pronounced it impregnable. But the movement had been effected, the French began retreating from the pressure of the Prussian army fire, and the Prussians rapidly advancing.

The battle field was no longer at Rezonville, but had been transferred and pushed forward to Gravelotte. The junction of the two branching roads to Verdun. The fields in front of that village were completely covered by the Prussian Reserves, and over it interminable lines of soldiers were perpetually marching onward disappearing into the village and emerging on the other sides of it with flaming volleys.

This second battle field was less extensive than the first, and scraggy as opposing forces into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is that it consists of two heights, interested by a deep ravine. This woody ravine is over one hundred feet deep, and at the top some three hundred yards wide. The side of the chasm next to Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascends to the village. The French have commanding eminence the French held their enemies fairly beneath them and poured upon them a scathing fire. The Prussians were in position far up the Metz road, hidden and covered among the trees. There was not an instant in the cessation of the roar. Easily distinguishable amid all was the curious grunting roll of the mitrailleurs. The Prussian artillery was posted to the north and south of the village, the guns on the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward half vertical fire. The French stood their ground and died. The Prussians stood their ground and died. Both by hundreds. I had almost said by thousands. This for an hour or two that seemed ages, so constant was the slaughter. The hill behind which I stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind the village and to the south of it.

The Prussian reinforcements, coming up on the right, filed out of the Bois de Genaux, and it was at that point, as they marched to the field, that one could get perhaps the best idea of the battle and of the magnitude of this invading army now in France. The ground on the Bois de Vaux, which command the surrounding country to the limits of artillery range from Metz. We knew that two Prussian armies lay across the only road by which Bazaine could march to Paris for its relief, or for his own escape. We knew that a victory greater than Sunday and more decisive than the triumph of Tuesday had been won. We believed the French army, which had fought as valiantly and vainly as before, was now hopelessly shut up in its fortress.

As I went back to the village of Gorze to pass the night, I turned at the last point to look upon the battlefield. It was a long earth-bound cloud, with two vast fires of burning villages at each end. The day had been beautiful, so far as nature was concerned, and the stars now looked down in splendor upon a work of death such as no one could ever wish to see again.

THE PREVIOUS BATTLES.

The battle of Sunday, the 14th, is described as bloodier than that of Sadowa. In the morning a party of Germans had pushed forward upon the position of the French, who retired as the attacking party advanced. The French subsequently received strong reinforcements, and intrenched themselves behind the earthworks around the city, at a distance of two or three miles, in a circle including the villages of Borney, Coloberg, Montoy, Naisseville and Noilly. On the side of the Germans there were encamped in the immediate neighborhood the Seventh and First army corps, which, with the Eighth army corps, which was further to the rear along the highway from St. Avold to Metz, formed the first army, under General Von Steinmetz. The third army corps right of the German combined armies. The number of German troops actually in battle was 45,000. The French had a great force of cavalry and artillery, while the Germans had but little artillery or cavalry. The Germans arrived all the morning, and were held severely on the Germans, who in the engagement lost many more men than the French. It was only the superior courage of the Germans that compelled the enemy to retire, which they did slowly, contesting every inch of ground until they were driven almost against the walls of Metz. The account received that the battle was more sanguinary than any during the campaign of 1866. No wounded prisoners were taken by either army.

A correspondent describes the scene of the battle of the 16th as one seldom equalled. Thirty miles of ground were covered with the dead and wounded of both armies. The cannonade from the German side and the rattle of the needle guns was terrible. The contest of the French was total. Their long columns could be seen pouring towards the north in their efforts to evade pursuit by the way of Briey. The loss on both sides was immense.

XXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Re-Nomination of Hon. C. W. Gilfillan.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MERCER, PA., August 24, 1870.

Hon. C. W. Gilfillan was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Conferees of the Twentieth District, this evening. His opponents were Col. S. B. Dick, of Crawford, and Wm. Achre, of Mercer. The conferees have been in session ten days, but their deliberations have been without acrimony or discord.

Mr. Gilfillan made a brief speech of acceptance, congratulating the Conference on the conclusion of their labors, thanking them for the endorsement of his official course, and pledging his best efforts, both in and out of Congress, for the success of the party that had maintained the government in war and established it in peace.

Mr. Gilfillan's renomination is the first recognition of the two terms principle since the organization of the District. It will receive the general approbation and there can be no doubt of his re-election by an increased majority.

S.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.

General Sully, Superintendent Indian Affairs for Montana, writes to Commissioner Parker concerning the recent attack on the Crow Indians by Sitting Bear Chiefs. Their strength being variously estimated by the Crows at from 1,500 to 2,000 warriors, the Crows are terribly frightened and demoralized. They state they are not afraid of fighting, but their failure is in being so poorly armed, was the cause of their better driven by the Sioux. General Sully thinks if the Government does not prevent trouble with these Sioux west of Black Hills and Powder River country until they are severely punished.

The Treasury now has on hand six million bonds purchased for the special and sinking funds, and it is probable that much more than thereafter the destruction will immediately follow the purchase of these.

The Secretary of the Interior intendency is to be incorporated in the Central Superintendency in charge of Friend Enoch Hoge.

Meeting of Railroad Presidents Deferred.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 24.--The meeting which was to have taken place on Tuesday last, at Saratoga, of Presidents of through lines of railroads, has been deferred on account of the illness of Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central. The meeting has been fixed for the early part of September. The managers of the road in question state, in reference to the recent advance in rates on Western freights, that the advance is not so great as usually made yearly at this season. No change whatever has been made in the rates eastward. At a meeting of Jay Gould, Commodore Vanderbilt and Thomas A. Scott, in September next, a modification of rates will be agreed upon by all. The managers say, a saving of expensive agencies [illegible] which benefit neither producer nor consumer.

The Irish National Congress.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, O., August 24.--In the National Irish Congress, this afternoon, reports were received from the various organizations represented, all demanding that the basis upon which the Congress resolved itself into a national organization. The basis of the new organization adopted provides that the representation of each organization represented, save one, whose delegate approves of the action, but desires to consult higher authority before consenting, the terms are said to be broad and patriotic, contemplating thorough concert of action with the organization in Ireland. It is regarded by those present in the organization, as the most important action that has been taken by the Irish organizations of this country since the last Congressional addition both in this country and Europe.

The Fires in the Woods.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 24.--Heavy fires are raging in the woods along the boundary. New Brunswick and the main harbor of St. Andrew were illuminated last night by the surrounding fires. Many villagers in Charlotte county have also suffered severely.

OTTAWA, August 24.--Large sums are subscribed here for the relief of sufferers by the late fires, and the Government will probably grant assistance. A large number of people are living in tents in the neighborhood.

MONTREAL, August 24.--Immense fires are raging in the woods back of the village of Ashton. The village was saved by cutting down trees to make a gap between the woods and the village. The devastation is great between Ashton and Stoleseville. Only one or two houses were left unburned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 24.--Evening--Consols 91¾. American securities steady: 5-20 bonds at London: Illinois, 82¾; Erie, 16¾; Great Western, 23¾. Stocks steady.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 24.--Bonds heavy at 91¾ @91¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.--Cotton dull, with middling uplands at 9¾; Orleans, 9¾@9¾; sales 8,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 6d; red western No. 2 8s 10d; winter 9s 10d. Western flour 25s. Corn: 5s. Mixed 30s 3d. Oats 3s 3d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d. Pork 127s 6d. Beef 121s. Lard 72s 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon: for Cumberland, 62s for short rib. Common Rosin 5s. Tallow 44¾s.

LONDON, August 24.--Tallow 43s 9d.

PARIS, Aug. 24.--Bourse dull; rentes 61f 60c.

HAVRE, Aug. 24.--Cotton 109 for Orleans.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 24.--Cattle market opened weak and more active, with a supply of 80 cars, most of which changed hands. The sales amounted to over two thousand head, at prices fully up to quotations, and as an advance of $1 per head was demanded by holders of Texans, but little business was done in that class, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices asked. The supply of Kentucky was full, and brought $7,50@8.50. Good Indiana stock were plentiful, and sold readily at $7,12 @8.25, and one lot of choice Illinois brought $8. Sheep came in plentifully, and prices held good at Friday's quotations. Hogs dull and drooping.

The Aquatic Contest in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, August 24.--The Tyne crew, six in number, have arrived here, bringing four boats. They leave immediately for Lochine and go into training. The St. Johns crew are also training regularly. Joshua Long's lung cure will not only do that, but at the same time will heal the ulcerations, strengthen the stomach, renew the blood and put you on the open road to health. No medicide has ever been invented for lung diseases equal to Dr. Keyser's lung cure. 167 Liberty street. The Doctor will be at his office every day to examine lungs from ten A. M., until one P. M., and from three to five and on Saturday's from seven to nine at night.

ALL first class saloons have Pier, Dan nals & Co.'s cream ale on draught. ask for it.

TAKE DR. KEYSER'S Lung Cure, 167 Liberty Street.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

--Hon. C. W. Gfidlian has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the conferees of the Twentieth Pennsylvania District.

--Sixty heirs of Sir Francis Drake met at New York yesterday to take measures for the recovery of an estate of one hundred and twenty-five millions in England. The principal business was to provide for the payment of expenses already incurred.

--Sympathizers with the French held a large meeting at Detroit, Michigan, last evening, and $1100 were added to the aid fund. Fenian and French flags were displayed at the meeting and from a band wagon that marched through the streets in the afternoon.

--The exports last week from New York amounted to $5,086,981, including 33,829 bbls of flour, 424,199 bu wheat, 18,860 bu corn, 250 bu oats, 4,793 bbls pork, 444 bbls and 34 tierces beef, 136,932 lbs cut meats, 12,076 lbs butter, 2,529,430 lbs cheese, and 3,137,380 lbs lard.

--The affairs of the Brooklyn Central Bank are turning out much worse than was anticipated. The depositors will not realize more than seventy-five per cent. of their claims and the stock holders will lose the stock and its full nominal value in addition. There is little probability the bank will be revived.

--The State Colored Convention at Saratoga, N. Y., yesterday, elected Rev. Wm. F. Butler, of New York, President, and invited all persons present, without distinction of race or color, to take part in the proceedings. Various committees were appointed, and an address will be delivered by Rev. H. H. Garnett.

--The negro boy, George Washington alias Rice, has confessed the assault on Miss Carson, near Evansville, Indiana, on Tuesday. She died from her injuries in great agony. He struck her on the back of the head, breaking her skull, but did not ravish her. Great excitement prevailed, but no violence was attempted.

--A serious riot occurred Tuesday evening in Fall River, R. I., where the spinners are on a strike. A crowd of about one thousand assembled near Durfee Mill to assault the workmen as they came out, as was done the previous evening. The police could not disperse the mob. One or two officers were knocked senseless with stones. The fire department was called out and played upon the crowd.

GENERALITIES.

CHIGNONS are now called dead locks.

MRS. JOHN WOOD is coming to America in October.

THE *World* says Napoleon's soldiery received him with non-Chalons.

IT seems that Ware, the New Jersey parricide, is to have been insane.

STEEL rails are being laid on a portion of the Camden & Amboy Railroad.

GEN. TROCHU wears a false calf. The real one was buried at Sebastopol.

OVER one hundred families have been rendered homeless by a fire in Montreal.

FOURTEEN young Japanese nobles are members of the printing department of Rutger's college.

INDIANA is to have a female prize fight, and thus the good work of woman's emancipation goes on.

GERMAN ladies of Cincinnati talk of getting up a monster fair for the benefit of German wounded.

MISS SUSAN ANTHONY is to receive one hundred dollars apiece for a series of twenty lectures in California.

THOMAS F. EVANS, a leading citizen of Louisville, died of heart disease on Sunday in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

THE Bohemians in St. Petersburg preferred an irresponsible Czar to an infallible Pope and joined the Greek Church *en masse*.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON is to deliver an oration in New York on the 21st of December. Can't he be brought out here to lecture?

MISS HENRIETTA WALKER, in charge of the German department of the Cincinnati High School, receives a salary of $1,200 per annum.

THE curculio seems to have been baffled in the State of New York, this year, as the plum crop is said to be almost too heavy for the trees.

THE *Courier des Etats Unis* claims that the reports from Europe are all lies and that France has come forth successfully from every encounter.

Business was dull and prices nominal at the Custom House per steamer Scotia on Monday. With him arrived Archbishop Donolly and Bishops Loughton, Bayley and McQuaid.

FISK now wants to be a temperance man,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 117¼@117¾.

THE Augusta, Ga., *Republican* hoists the name of U. S. Grant for President in 1872, and hopes a Southern gentleman will be nominated for Vice President on the same ticket.

THE Republicans of Perry county have made the following nominations: Congress—Charles A. Barnett. State Senate—Langhorne Wister. Assembly—Wm. Fasselman.

IT APPEARS from our dispatches this morning that the Crown Prince came up to Gravelotte just in time to turn the tide of battle in favor of the Prussians. If the dispatches are reliable, they settle the matter about the Prince's march on Paris, and show that the whole Prussian army was hurled against the French in that desperate struggle.

THE New York *World* accuses Republican census takers of having made the population of New York only 875,000 whereas its *actual* population is 1,260,705. We suppose the *World* counted them as they walked past, but in the meantime the same epidemic which robbed Chicago of its 178,000 inhabitants, has doubtless relentlessly swept off these 385,000 Gothamites from Ireland who voted for Seymore.

THE Democracy of the XVth Congressional District comprising York, Cumberland and Perry counties, are in anything but a harmonious condition over the question who shall be nominated to Congress. Hon B. J. Haldeman, the present member, appears to be very unpopular with his constituency, and is stoutly opposed for the nomination by John B. Bratton, Esq., whom he defeated two years ago in a questionable manner, it being alleged that money bought him his votes. In any view the breach in the ranks of the opposition is wide and the hostility of factions bitter and uncompromising. The District gives ordinarily 3,000 majority for the Democrats, and it is not at all impossible for the Republicans to overcome it if a good protectionist be nominated to run against any candidate the opposition may put forward. It is very important therefore that our party should be up and at work in that District and while the enemy are quarreling in their household, they should make strong battle for victory.

AN impression seems to have obtained, in certain quarters, that on the death of Admiral Farragut the grade which he held in the Navy died with him. A motion was made at the last session of Congress to limit the grade of Admiral to the life of Farragut, and also to abolish that of Vice-Admiral, but it did not prevail. The vacancy, according to legal provision, will be filled by the President from the next following grade. The appointment, then, will be given to Vice-Admiral Porter, who is in every way worthy of it. It is not so certain who will succeed him in the Vice-Admirality. There are ten rear Admirals, Goldsborough, Davis, Gordon, Rowan, Lauman, Rogers, Winslow, Lee, Smith and Boggs. It is doubtful which one of the ten will be appointed Vice Admiral on the raising of Porter to the rank of Admiral. Goldsborough, according to the law of seniority, is entitled to the position. He has been in the service since 1812, and would now be placed on the retired list were it not that he received the thanks of Congress for eminent services. It is contended that he is disqualified by reason of his peculiar position. There are, therefore, strong efforts being made to secure the appointment for Admiral Rowan, of this State, who distinguished himself during the rebellion at Cape Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Charleston, and other places, and has just returned from the command of the Asiatic squadron. The claims of others are being strongly pressed by their respective friends.

GRATIFYING FIGURES.

Herewith we present an intelligible statement of the transactions of the United States Government under President Grant's Republican administration for the year ending June 30th 1870, as officially published and certified to by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury. When the present Chief Executive of the nation was inaugurated he pledged himself in no ostentatious way to inaugurate economy in all the departments, to collect faithfully the revenue and to reduce the public debt as rapidly as possible. He has admirably well kept good his word as the subjoined figures demonstrate. Had it not been for the frontier troubles with the Indians making the expenses of the War Depart ment exceed the whole civil service the reduction of the public debt would have been much greater. We are proud of the record; proud of the Republican administration making it and the people have a right to be proud of the evident ability of themselves to pay off the vast debt of the Government while every year the burden of taxation is made lighter. Here are the figures:

Thus it will be seen that during the year the Treasury has gained $119,131,425 45, or nearly double the national debt of 1860. With what grace can the enemies of the present administration continue to howl over "radical extravagance," with such a statement before their eyes. But the good work of reduction still goes on bravely and inasmuch as the country grows greater and richer each day the exhibit for the present year must be even still more gratifying. Let the people remember that it is a Republican administration throughout that is now conducting the affairs of Government so well and wisely, and that the gratifying progress thus far made in the extinguishment of the national debt is due to the efforts of the Republican party, the mission of which will not be accomplished till the land stands free of every dollar of debt.

Net balance in Treasury June 30, 1869	$155,680,340 95
Net receipts from customs	194,538,376 44
Internal revenue	184,899,756 49
Sale of public lands	3,350,481 76
Miscellaneous sources	29,668,864 94
Total	$411,255,477 63
Grand total	$566,935,818 49
From excesses in conversion, etc., over the redemption, etc., of bonds, Treasury notes and fractional currency, $4,570,253 76.	
Total net receipts for 1870, $566,398,022 35.	

Net Expenditures.	
Civil and Miscellaneous	$63,373,687 56
War Department	57,855,675 49
Navy Department	21,780,220 97
Indians and Pensions	31,746,149 20
Interest on Public Debt	127,366,338 01
Total	$298,124,070 23
Purchase of Bonds for Sinking Fund	128,579,508 57
Total	$426,703,580 62

Net balance in Treasury June 30, 1870, $140,502,471 60. The above statement shows the amounts of bonds purchased for sinking fund, par value, $100,950,000; amount of premium and accrued interest, $17,329,508 57; total, $126,579,508 57; net balance in Treasury June 30, 1869, $155,680,340 35; net balance in Treasury June 30, 1870, $140,502,471; difference, $6,177,869 25; total, $120,401,639 32; also deduct receipt from excess in conversion of bonds, etc., $1,270,213 88; actual gain in 1870 $119,131,425 45; securities held for circulating notes, $342,270,300; securities held for public deposits, $16,366,500; fractional currency printed, $418,000; actual bank circulation outstanding, $299,390,529; coin in Treasury yesterday, $102,395,920 05; currency, $37,897,596 46; internal revenue receipts yesterday, $615,868; internal revenue for fiscal year to date, $44,285,989 75.

HORRORS OF WAR.

War is one of the direst calamities that could befall any country. King William wrote to Queen Augusta after the battle of Rezonville, and made use of the following words, "I cannot foretell the enemy's fate. *I shrink from learning our losses.*" These words sent a thrill of horror through two hemispheres as soon as they were published in Berlin and flashed by the electric current over the world. Murat Halstead's dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gave additional intensity to the feeling of horror. He walked seven miles over the battle field, "the lines of which were marked with dead heaps." The effect produced in Germany by the confused heaps of slaughtered thousands, and the continuous trains of ambulances, conveying the mangled forms of Prussian soldiers to the hospital is indescribable. Notwithstanding the brilliant successes which were reported to have been achieved by the arms of the government, none but those who lived far away from the scenes of strife and carnage were willing to enlist in the service.

The history of the horrors of war presents a dark picture. It has covered populous and flourishing towns and countries with fearful desolation, been terribly destructive of public and private property, brought stagnation on trade and commerce, hurried millions instantly into the immediate presence of the Sovereign Judge, left wives without earthly protectors, and children in beggary and want. Yet how many are there who delight in it and wage it for the gratification of personal pride and ambition. Some righteous wars have been waged. All intestine and international conflicts are not wrong, else God himself must be charged with a thirst for blood. There are rights to be vindicated and wrongs to be avenged even at the cannon's mouth, but he will be held to a strict and fearful accountability who wages war without a just cause.

It would not be possible to traverse all the battle-fields of the world and depict their horrors. A few will be as many perhaps as our readers would desire to see. At the siege of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, 1,000,000 lives were lost. At the battle of Arbela, which was the third and decisive one between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus, and took place B. C. 331, the Persians put 1,000,000 of infantry and 40,000 cavalry into the field, and the Macedonians 40,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry. Of the former alone 60,000 were placed *hors de combat*. This battle decided the fate of Persia, and the spoils which fell to Alexander from the victory, according to Plutarch, from Susa, Persepolis and Babylon amounted to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, besides jewels and other precious things belonging to the King of Persia which were sufficient to load 20,000 mules, and 5,000 camels. At the battle of Lepanto 25,000 lives were slaughtered; at Austerlitz, 30,000; at Eylau, 60,000; at Waterloo and Quatre Bras, 100,000; at Borodino, 80,000; at Fonteney, 100,000; at Chalons-sur-Marne, where the Franco-Prussian war rages at present, Attila, King of the Huns, lost 300,000 men in 451; Spain lost 2,000,000 lives during the persecution of the Arabians, and 800,000 in expelling the Jews. The army of Xerxes, "according to the statement of Rollin" says Dr. Dick, "which is founded on the statements of Herodotus, Isocrates and Plutarch, consisted of 1,700,000 foot, 80,000 horse, and 20,000 men for conducting the carriages and camels. On passing the Hellespont, an addition was made to it from the other nations of 300,000, which made his land forces amount to 2,100,000. His fleet consisted of 1,207 vessels, each carrying 230 men; in all 277,610 men, which was augmented by the European nations, with 1,200 vessels carrying 240,000 men. Besides this fleet, the small galleys, transport ships, &c., amounted to 3,000 containing about 240,000. Including servants, eunuchs, women, suttlers and others, who usually follow an army, it is reckoned, that the whole number of souls that followed Xerxes into Greece, amounted to 5,283,220. After remaining some time in Greece nearly the whole of this immense army, along with the fleet, was routed and destroyed. Mardonius, one of his ablest commanders, with an army of 300,000 men, was finally defeated and slain at the battle of Platea, and only three thousand of this vast army, with difficulty, escaped destruction." In the thirty years war in the seventeenth century the population of Germany was reduced from 12,000,000 to 3,000,000, or three-fourths of the whole, and that of Wurtemburg from 500,000 to 48,000; no less than thirty thousand villages were destroyed, and forests afterwards sprang up in regions that had previously been studded with flourishing towns.

At the siege of Paris in the close of the Sixteenth century, 30,000 fell victims to hunger alone; in that of Londonderry, in 1689, 12,000 soldiers perished, besides a large number of civilians; in that of Vienna, 70,000; of Mexico, 150,000; of Acre, in 1192, after two years' resistance, 300,000, and again in 1291, 60,000, and many more at subsequent times; and in that of Carthage, 700,000.

The great Napoleon sacrificed no less than 6,000,000 to the insatiable Moloch of War. The wars which arose out of the French Revolution were waged at a cost of between nine and ten millions. In the conflicts of Leuthen and Leignitz, Frederick the Great sacrificed 40,000 Austrians. In the Grecian wars 15,000,000 perished; in the Jewish, 25,000,000; in the wars of the twelve Cæsars, 30,000,000; in all the wars of the Romans before Julius Cæsar, 60,000,000, and in those of Africa, 100,000,000!

If we take into consideration, said Dr. Dick many years ago, not only those who fell in battle, but those who perished through its natural consequences, more than *fourteen billions* have been slaughtered on the battle field since the world began, which is about eighteen times the number of inhabitants at present on the globe, "or in other words is equivalent to the destruction of eighteen worlds of the same population as ours."

Since Dr. Dick made his calculations, many sanguinary battles have been fought, hecatombs of brave and chivalrous men have been offered to appease the insatiable god of war, and many a fertile field and barren plain have been saturated, amidst the thunder of hoarse-throated artillery, the rattle of the needle gun and chassepot, and the "granting roll" of mitrailleuse, with the patriotic and heroic blood of many an ill-fated soldier. About 309,264 French soldiers were sent to the Crimea, one third of whom found a warrior's grave. The physician of the French army, Chenu, reported to the Academy of Medicine, that 10,240 were killed on the battle field; 8,084 died of various diseases at Alma; 4,342 of apoplexy, cold, &c., before Sebastopool; 72,949 in the fields and general hospitals, making a total during the campaign of 95,615. In the late rebellion in our own country we lost 23,267 soldiers at Gettysburg, in killed, wounded and prisoners. During Hooker's campaign in the Wilderness the Union losses were estimated at from ten to twenty thousand. The losses of McClellan on the Peninsula, and during the "seven days' fight" were large, and those of the same General at Antietam were 11,426. In the two days battles at Atlanta Sherman's army sustained a loss of 9,000. Porter lost 9,000 at Gaines' Mills, Rosecranz 12,085 at Murfreesboro, and 16,851 at Chicamauga. From the time that Grant crossed the Rapidan until Lee surrendered at Appomattox his losses are estimated at 90,000; at Pittsburgh Landing, 13,573; around Vicksburg, 9,875, and at Missionary Ridge, about 7,000. It has been estimated that at one million—including soldiers and civilians, both in the North and South,—perished in the war for the Union. If we include the sums contributed by both portions of the country to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and other societies for the purpose of supplying the soldiers with delicacies, raising volunteers, &c., &c., the cost of the late rebellion cannot fall short of six thousand millions.

The fearful slaughters of the Austro-Prussian and other recent wars are fresh in the minds of all. During the few intervening weeks since hostilities commenced between France and Prussia, not less than 150,000 men have perished. For thirty miles along the plains of the Moselle there is nothing almost to be seen but the frightfully mangled forms of dead soldiers, and the whole Prussian territory is one vast hospital!

If King William shrank from learning the losses sustained by his brave and heroic army at Rezonville, how must humanity shudder on reading such a tale of horror as we have presented above? And yet at this advanced period in the history of religion and civilization the art of war is more profoundly studied, than ever it has been in any previous age of the world. Human ingenuity is taxed to its utmost to devise engines destructive of life, when instead of rifled cannon, mitrailleuse and needle guns we should have those implements which denote a higher plane of civilization, plow shares and pruning hooks.

PROGRESS OF PITTSBURGH.

The Philadelphia *North American* of the 23d instant, devotes nearly a column to the discussion of the progress of Pittsburgh, basing its remarks on an article which appeared in the GAZETTE a few days since. It affords us great pleasure to know that notwithstanding the scattered condition of our popusation the the outside public are even at this advanced stage of our progress, beginning to estimate the importance of Pittsburgh as a great manufacturing and commercial city. We are sorry we cannot make room for the entire article in the *North American*. We must content ourselves with giving a few extracts. It says:

According to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, estimates based upon the census returns show the population of the city to be 168,000, of which 85,000 are in Pittsburgh proper, 52,000 in Allegheny City, and 31,000 in the south side boroughs. The whole county of Allegheny contains a population of 250,000, being an increase of 70,000 since 1860, or nearly forty per cent. These figures show that a great city has risen up at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela almost unperceived, and although the people of its detached portions refuse to understand the value of consolidation, the outside public begins to estimate the place at its true importance. The only result of the popular vote on the subject, taken under an act of the Legislature, was to consolidate the city into three separate divisions, one embracing all the portions lying between the two rivers; under the name of Pittsburgh; one north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, under the name of Allegheny City, and the third all the boroughs south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. It will be seen from the figures we give above that what is called Pittsburgh contains just about half the population of the actual city. The last census, however, in 1860, seemed to indicate that this section made no progress at all. The reason was that population strove to get beyond the then city bounds, but these being now extended, it is manifest that the city proper really does increase.

The fact is that the iron foundries and furnaces and rolling mills located in Pittsburgh proper all use bituminous coal, and appear to have no sufficient smoke-consuming apparatus. So that the city is foul with a grimy atmosphere that blackens everything, and, therefore, it is not surprising that population seeks a residence beyond the reach of this nuisance. At a distance from the iron works the atmosphere is good enough, and hence we presume that if a comprehensive plan of the city proper were adopted, and the streets opened, graded and paved a sufficient distance to be clear of these clouds, the tide of population would set in that direction and away from the outlying suburbs across the rivers. Pittsburgh is full of spirit in other matters, but this particular idea does not seem to be entertained, although all other great cities have their ground plans laid out in every direction far beyond all probable limits of improvement. A number of years ago an effort was made to introduce the English smoke consuming apparatus in all the industrial establishments, but from some cause the movement was either abandoned or failed to prove a success. Some have thought that, like the excessive crowds of vehicles in Broadway, New York, it was not desirable to get rid of the smoke at Pittsburgh, as it was visible and unmistakable sign of that vast productive industry for which Pittsburgh is distinguished, and there can be no doubt that this very smoke, that is so serious a drawback on the increase of the city, is really the most impressive thing to a stranger about the place, and strikes one at once with the magnitude of the manufacturing operations.

The population of the city proper grows of necessity, it is true. Just as in New York, certain classes must reside there, and if buildings are not erected in sufficient numbers to accommodate them, they must pack closer. The result is that rents and values of property are relatively higher in Pittsburgh than in Philadelphia. This has its influence in forcing away from the city many persons of limited means, who find that, while the place is excellent for business purposes, it affords no margin for profit. That wealth increases rapidly there can be no doubt, and this increase has led latterly to a restless spirit of enterprise that seeks development in new water works a large park, and such like movements.

Pittsburgh is located at such a distance from Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia and all other great cities as to be in exactly the position to become a metropolitan centre for all West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and western New York, if her people but improve their opportunities. Situated as they are, at the eastern terminus of the mighty system of western river navigation, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela, in the midst of inexhaustible resources of coal and iron, the principal depot of the petroleum region, and the centre of the greatest railway system in America, they have every chance of becoming equal to any city in the west.

It is to be shoped that these words of kindness and appreciation which our cotemporary has seen fit to utter will stimulate our capitalists and business men to greater exertions to make our city what it ought to be, and is capable "of becoming equal to any city in the West."

MESSRS. EDITORS: As the Republicans are now looking around for the best men to nominate for Member of Assembly, I am glad to be able to say that the name of A. M. Watson, Esq., will be presenged to the Republican Convention of the 30th inst., for nomination on the Assembly ticket, with every prospect of success. Mr. Watson has been gradually narrowing the circle of his practice, on account of his health, and is just the man for the place. He is well known throughout the county, and his nomination will everywhere be heartily responded to. No one doubts his capacity or integrity, and as he fills all the requisites, capacity, honesty and fidelity, I have no doubt he will be nominated almost unanimously. S.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

A circular letter was recently addressed to Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, by the "Science Council of the American Mechanics" asking for the publication of his views on the Chinese question. Judge Kelley who was never known to flinch on any question and who handles most subjects of national interest with marked ability, in response has addressed an exhaustive, argumentative and elegantly worded exposition of his own views on the subject. He takes the broad Republican grounds that the true interests of our citizens and country require us to to welcome the people of all countries to our land to help develop our dormant resources and maintain our free institutions. However this liberal proposition, he holds, "does not cover those who may be brought hither by force or decoyed by false representations, for the purpose of being used without regard to their rights or those of the people at large. For instance, it does not embrace such as may be found to have been brought as slaves were from Africa in the early days of the Republic, or coolies were from India, prior to the act of February 19, 1862, entitled 'An act to prohibit the coolie trade by American citizens in American vessels,' the text of which may be found on page 145 of 2d Brightly's Digest. Nor, again, does it apply to those who, being ignorant of our language and of the ordinary rates of wages paid for labor and the cost of living in this country, are seduced into coming here under a contract for years of labor for wages which, though in advance of those they might earn at home, are insufficient for the support of an American mechanic and the maintainance of his children while obtaining the education due to them in our common schools. Our laws should secure to the victims of such wrongs the ample means of redress, and, at least, enable them to return to their native land at the cost of the wrongdoer.

The coolie trade was suppressed by law because it was a system of violence and robbery, and as the system by which Koopmanschoop and others are attempting to induce hordes of Chinese laborers to come to this country under contract to work for wages upon which they cannot live as American workingmen should live, is an organized system of deception and fraud, it should be reprobated by our laws as sternly as the other has been.

You will observe that opposition to or ganized efforts to stimulate Chinese emigration to this country is not based on hostility to the Chinese, but that it arises from their ignorance of the value and current price of the services they contract to render, of the habits of our working people, and of the general cost of living in this country; and that, coming as mere sojourners, to return at the expiration of a contract, they will be unencumbered by the expense of a family, or civic or social duties, and can afford to work for wages that will not enable an American citizen to maintain a home and educate his children as republican institutions require.

The constant aim of American statesmanship should be to secure to labor such a share of its production as may enable each laborer to make provision for age or adversity. Our country is so broad, and embraces so infinite a variety of soil, climate, and resources that had we the population and skill to convert every description of our raw material and avail ourselves of the diversities of our soil and climate, we might supply our own wants and maintain a rate of wages independent of those of other countries. But so long as part of our workshops are beyond the seas, and we depend on foreign shops for a large part of our manufactured goods, our rates must be affected by those of other countries.

Chinese wages are lower than those paid in any other civilized country. American wages are the highest, and the two rates cannot be maintained in the same community. The attempt on an extended scale to commingle them would be as disastrous to the capital as it would be to the labor of the country. It would unsettle prices and cause anarchy in trade. A little reflection will satisfy any experienced business man on this point, as the employer who paid Chinese wages could always undersell those in the same business who sought to enable their workmen to live by paying them our customary wages for their work."

After discussing the relative wages paid the laboring classes in the leading countries of the world he argues that "the welfare of our country, both present and ultimate, requires the maintenance of our scale of wages, and its advance whenever and wherever this is practicable. But how is this to be accomplished? How can the present rates be defended against competition with the productions of the underpaid laborers of England and the Continent? A protective tariff is the only possible defence of our rate of wages. While the underpaid labor is performed in foreign countries, we may defend the wages of the American mechanic against competition by imposing on its productions, when imported into this country, duties equal to the differences between our wages and the lowest rates paid in competing countries.

An adequately protective tariff is the American workman's sole defence against ruinous competition by the underpaid workmen of foreign countries. But if French, Belgian, German, Austrian or English mechanics could be brought to this country under contract, to work for three, five or seven years at such wages as they received at home, how could the wages of the American workman be defended against the destructive competition? No tariff or other law can protect wages against home competition.

He ably discusses the bearing of free trade and protection on the industries, and in closing his very able argument, which we regret our space will not permit us to publish in full, he says:

Permit me to say again that I am not opposed to the voluntary emigration of the people of China to this country. If left to their own impulses, and to pay the cost of the voyage, those only will come who are of the better class and have by energy and thrift been able to accumulate a sum sufficient to bring them here and start them in their new home, but under a system by which each man's passage is paid and his subsistence while here assured, we will probably get the most abject and possibly only the most degraded denizens of the populous cities of China. Those who come voluntarily and at their own cost will take an interest in their adopted country and its institutions, acquire our language, and adopt our habits. Such an immigration would, like that from other countries, stimulate our general industries while increasing our productive power: it would, by peopling our vast territories that now lie waste and unproductive, enhance the demand for labor by increasing our home market and carrying trade in which so much of our capital and so many of our people are engaged. But it may do more than this. It is in the power of the Chinese to establish among us many new and profitable industries. Let me mention two, the introduction of which would injure none and benefit all of us. I allude to tea and silk. For tea we send abroad about $10,000,000 annually, and for silk about $20,000,000. We produce no tea, and are but experimenting in the production of raw silk, of which we import about $2,500,000 per annum for the use of our infant silk manufactories at Patterson, Hartford and Philadelphia, in some of which, I may remark, machinery is now used that was once profitably employed in Coventry and Macclesfield. We have immense natural fields for the cultivation of both tea and silk, besides those of California and Arkansas, and the Chinese, the earliest and most successful cultivators of both, would benefit us immensely, by transferring their experience and patient industry to our country. I would not, therefore, exclude them by any general denunciation. But to protect the right even of foreigners to fair wages for work done in this country, and to avert the dangers threatened to American mechanics by the importation of hordes of coolies, I would provide by statute that any contract made in a foreign country by which a person proposing to emigrate to any State or Territory within the United States shall bind himself to labor for any term of years or months, at a rate of wages specified there in, shall be null and void.

Believing that a law embodying these provisions will be enacted by Congress at its next session, I remain,

Yours, very truly,
WM. D. KELLEY.

THE Empress has made many friends among the quiet people of France since the war began by her energetic behavior. She plays her part of regent very well, and devotes much of her time and many thoughts to the sick and wounded soldiers. She seems to have been an excellent, kind-hearted, capable woman, spoiled by having to be an Empress.

A STATISTICAL writer in Stuttgart, estimates that the number of Wurtembergians who fought on the Union side in the war of the rebellion, amounted to more than forty thousand men. As the Wurtembergians form one of the main elements of the German population of the United States, this statement is probably not exaggerated. He also remarks that it is a singular fact that part of the Germans, the Hessians, were sold to England during the Revolutionary War, and compelled by their tyrants to fight against American liberty, while the French were also compelled by their King to fight for us. But when the rebellion was going on, the natives of both countries were left to themselves and manifested their sympathies unfettered by despots, the Germans by flocking as one man to the Union standard, and the French by taking sides with the rebellion almost as unanimously.

IF DRUGS

You want why don't you go
To JAMES E. BURNS & Co.,
Where you will find a stock complete
And well filled store room clean and neat?

Hand Mirrors, Hair Brushes, and Ales,
Sponges, all kinds, two or three bales;
Pure Old French Brandy, Wine and Gin,
Very large stock just coming in.

Fine dry cigars, all brands and kind,
Call and see us and bear in mind
Prices are lower than others dare
At JAS. E. BURNS, corner Penn and St. Clair.

THE SEASON OF EPHAUSTION.

The close sultry weather which usually prevails toward the end of summer is particularly unfavorable to the feeble and enervated. Even the well-knit frames of strong men feel the influence of the season, and lassitude and languor pervade the whole community. Ladies, especially those in delicate health, suffer much from debility, occasioned by the humid heat, and feel the want of a wholesome invigorant. In fact, a necessity for something to recruit the exhausted system is experienced, more or less, by everybody, and the only question is, *what that something will be.* With those who have tested the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on themselves, or have observed its effect on others, this question will not be in doubt for a single moment. Its tonic and regulating operation, and its agency in creating a healthy appetite and promoting digestion, are rightly classed by all who have resorted to this unequalled vegetable invigorant and corrective, among the most extraordinary therapeutic wonders of modern times. It should be taken at this season as a safeguard against the epidemic diseases which are so apt to attack the relaxed system in the fall of the year.

As it is understood that mercenary speculators in various parts of the country are endeavoring to supersede the standard tonic of the age with worthless articles manufactured by themselves which they represent to be superior to this long tried remedy, it is proper to put the public on their guard against this species of imposition, and to warn them against the deleterious trash with which dishonorable dealers seek to drench them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
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AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
TABLE LINENS.
6-4 and 8-4 Bleached Table Damasks.
6-4 and 8-4 Unbleached Loom Linens.
8-4 Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Table Napkins and Towelings.
SHEETINGS.
4-4, 5-4 and 10-4 Unbleached Sheetings.
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Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
BED QUILTS.
White Marseilles Quilts.
Colored Marseilles Quilts.
Light and Heavy Honey Comb Quilts.
Crib and Cradle Quilts.
At Very Low Prices.
25 Cents for
Three White Linen Towels.
At 75c dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 22½c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 10c., good yard wide Sheeting—a bargain.
At 12½c., soft finished 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
FIRST ARRIVAL
Of Domestic
DRY GOODS
BELL & MOORHOUSE'S,
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Will Open This Week
A COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DOMESTICS
AT
LOW PRICES.
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YARNS, YARNS,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
3,000 lbs.
Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,
S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS,
All Colors and Grades.
KNIGHT AND FLECKS, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.
NEW LINES
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Merino Underwear,
Gents' Negligee Shirts,
White and Percale Shirts,
Suspenders, and full lines of
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
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On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.
AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c., attended to by WM. M. McKNIGHT, 231 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired. jeli:y3

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180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Is Offering Special Inducements
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OF ALL COLORS AND FABRICS.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
NEW STYLES
Best Dark Calicoes.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
Guipure Laces, Bonnet Laces.
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Ribbons, all widths and colors.
WHITE GOODS.
Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsook.
Plain Jaconets and Victoria Lawns.
Plain and Spotted Swiss Mull.
Infants' Embroidered Waists and Robes.
Ladies' Traveling Satchels.
Jet Jewelry and Brace ets.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hair Switches, Chignons, Notions, &c
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL SLATES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL CASKET,
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SCHOOL INKSTANDS,
SCHOOL INKS,
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SCHOOL BOOKS,
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SCHOOL CAP.
A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
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JOHN Q. WORKMAN ..... H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wood Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Carriages.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
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Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
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F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND 18th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pork Packers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
200 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
300 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
40,000 lbs. Bright Bacon Shoulders.
150 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.
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"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
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STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
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DOG MUZZLES! DOG MUZZLES!
50 dozen DOG MUZZLES, assorted, suitable for all size curs. Those having a valuable dog should purchase one. For sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
jn26 126 Wood street.
CROQUET! CROQUET!
Wishing to close out my entire stock of the above mentioned goods, I will sell any of the sets I have on hand below cost, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
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BASE BALLS!
I have a good assortment of BASE BALLS on hand. Any party or clubs wanting the above goods can purchase the same below cost, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
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RAZORS! SCISSORS!
And all kinds of cutlery ground and repaired in the best manner. Also STEEL STAMPS. Brands and Cancelling Stamps made and repaired at
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RUBBER TUBING.
All sizes of India Rubber Tubing, constantly on hand, at
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Agents for this city.

EDUCATIONAL.

TO THE MANAGERS OF ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.
AN EXPERIENCED LADY,
Of thorough education and capable of conducting large classes in the English, French and German languages, and all the higher scientific branches, purposes locating in this city permanently, and desires a position as teacher in an Academy, College or school. The very best references afforded as to character and scholastic attainments.
Address, BOX C.,
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Curry Institute,
Nos. 2 and 4
SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
This Institution occupies spacious apartments on the second floor of Morgan's Buildings, cor. of Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, just at the end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny river, and are large, airy and cheerful, and are finished and furnished in good style. The Institution has been organized over ten years, and during this time has enrolled over 2,000 pupils. Its rolls for the past year closed exhibit an attendance of over 300 students.
The plan of the school embraces three separate departments, for the accommodation of three different classes of pupils. First, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT for the education and training of Teachers of both sexes. Second, a COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT for the education of pupils who wish to obtain a good common English education, or qualify themselves for the business pursuits of life; and, Third, an ELEGIATE DEPARTMENT for the education of young ladies who wish to take an advanced course.
TERMS, IN AD

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to B. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est Market rates.

Orders EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1870.

There are no new features worthy of mention in our money market. The demand for loans thus far this week has been easily supplied without any advance in rates. Perhaps there is a little more of the better class of paper outside of bank, but it is discounted quite as cheaply there as inside.

The stock market is lifeless; transactions are limited to some extent by the easy state of the money market, but quite as largely by the high prices at which No. 1 investment bonds and stocks are held.

There is more doing in New York, but the volume of business is yet comparatively small. Gold has fluctuated considerably during the day, and closes apparently firm at 112¾. The advance from 112 has been caused in part by the bulls, who, it is said, are inaugurating a "grand campaign," and partly by reports favorable to the French arms.

Government bonds are dull but steady, with a fractional decline. The general stock market is unsettled and lower at our latest advices.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	10
U. S. 6s, 1881	10[illegible]	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	10
" 5-20 1862	12	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10½
" 5-20 1864	11½	U. P. R. R. 1st	97¾
" 5-20 1865	11¾	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	8¾	Cv. Pacifics	118

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 24.

The Gold Room presented a scene of animation and activity throughout the day, with only an occasional lull. The opening market started off brilliantly, and rapidly advanced from 112¼ to 112¾. The leading brokers, who are accredited agents of supposed pool, were nominally fierce buyers, but actually large sellers through other parties. They succeeded in selling a very large amount close on to the highest figures and then left the market to itself. This caused a reaction to 112¼, at which point they bid but refused to yield any further. Here was a crisis for the bulls, who had no idea of bidding up price and buying back gold at higher prices. Something had to be done to shake out the weak bulls and increase the short interest preparatory to another flurry. Such a result was treated to a flood of Washington telegrams to the effect that the Treasury had accepted all the bids for the sale of four millions. This threw the Gold Room into spasms, and for a short time there was an enormous pressure to sell. The telegrams were officially denied afterwards, when the market started on an upward turn until 1 P. M., when it became very excited and ran in an enormous sense, and on the last rise in the afternoon one broker is to alone bought from four to five millions. It was a remarkable feature of the day that there was perfect indifference in regard to the war news from Europe.

Rumors of resignations from the Board of the closing prices are steady at 11[illegible]7½. Carrying rates 3 per cent. to flat. The clearances were unusually extensive, five hundred millions and nine thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. The Treasurer sold one million at 112[illegible].

Money easy at 3@5 on calls. Sterling nominal at 109[illegible]@[illegible], show sight 109¾@110¼. Cable transfers 110¾.

Governments steady but dull. Coupons '81s, 114¾@114¾; 62s, 112½@112¾; '64s, 109¾@110; '65s, 109¾@110; new, 109¾@110; 10-40s, 108¾@109; Cu., vency 6s 120@121.

State securities quiet. Missouris, 89; old Tennessee, 62; new, 60; old Virginia, 64; new, 62; old North Carolinas, 37; new, 28.

Stocks quiet and steady; fluctuating only within a range of 1 per cent on, 0; Cumberland, 30¾; Western Union, 84¾; Quicksilver, 44; Mariposa, 5¾; preferred, 13¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; Wells, Fargo, 9; Adams Express, 66; Pacific Mail, 37; New York Central, 96; Erie, 20¾; preferred, 45¾; Hudson River, 130; preferred, 130; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Cen., 118¾; Lake Shore, 98¾; Illinois Central, 118; Pittsburg, 94; Rock Island, 103; New Jersey Central, 101; St. Paul, 58¾; preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 57; preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 99; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis preferred, 112½; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; Chicago and Northwestern, 56¾; preferred, 82; Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 78; Hartford and Erie, 31.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1870.

In the absence of any important war news the oil market was exceedingly quiet to-day, though the feeling continues weak and prices are still tending downward. This is the first day for several weeks that we have not had either a Prussian or French victory reported, something to turn the scale one way or the other, and, as already intimated, this accounts mainly for the absence of excitement and the light volume of business.

CRUDE.

Sales 1,000 August at 9¾; 1,000 September at 9¾; two lots of 1,000 each, seller to December at 8 and $1,000 was paid for the privilege of calling 1,000 bbls anytime this year at 9¾. Seller for all year quoted at 9@9¼; 90 days, 9¼@9½; August, 9. Prices are said to have dropped about 20 cts per bbl on the creek.

REFINED.

Market dull and still tending downward. August quoted at 24@25; September 24¾; October 25, and November 24. Sale 300 bbls spot reported at 24¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Waring, King & Co. 1,276, account T W Young; Common Oil Works 222, account J Gillespie; Tack Bro. 228, account Thos. Hackett; Tack Bro. 256, account G S Goldrich; Penn Oil Works 80, account T W Young; H W C Tweddle 160, account Thos Chess; Fisher Bro. 520, account same; Kiera Refinery 444, account Oil A & A 318.

Total ..... 3,368 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Eastman Oil and Refining Co. 275 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Brooks, R. & Co. 72 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 347 bbls

OIL SHIPPED PER A. V. R. R.

J. M. Hiter, 316 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

A. A. McKee, 240 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Citizens O. R. Co. 400 bbls refined to Tack, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Bruce, Wagner, 420 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Mosheimer, R. & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Waring, R. & Co., Phila.

H. W. Tweddle, 200 bbls refined oil to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro's. & Co., 252 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Total ..... 2,236 bbls

Crude West—Sterling O. W. 253 bbls, account L. W. Young.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Exchange 34 per. Freights quiet, but without a quotable change. Flour firm; $7.50 for winter extras. Wheat firm; business fairly active for spring do. Wheat firm; mainly unchanged; prices ranged $1.12@1.13 for new No 2 spring, closing at $1.12; the demand was mainly for this grade; early sales of old, seller September, were at $1.08, closing at $1.08¾; in the afternoon the market was dull and moderately active at $1.08¾ for old, seller September, and $1.16 bid for new, seller option. Corn firm with sales of 48 cents for No. 2, according to the date of receipts, closing at 48@48¼c; mere optional sales of seller September and 50c seller for next half do; in the afternoon sales at 48¾ cents seller September. Oats higher at 36c for No. 1 and 34@35c for No. 2. Rye fairly active and firmer for No. 2. Barley firmer at $1.10@1.10 for No. 2 seller September. Highwines quiet at 89cents for wood and iron bound. Provisions quiet, quotations nominal. Mess pork, $18. Lard 15¼c. Dry salted shoulders 12¾c; smoke shoulders 15@15½c. Receipts: 3,066 bbls flour; 58,000 bush wheat; 53,065 bush corn; 59,000 bush oats; 6,726 bush rye; 34,225 bush barley; 3,300 hogs; 3,958 cattle. Shipments: 5,059 bbls flour; 61,000 bush wheat; 107,500 bush corn; 39,250 bush oats; 370 bush rye; 10,003 bush barley; 2,622 hogs; 1,325 cattle.

The trade is quite large; particularly of the Cherokee steers and cows at $3.00@4.25; fair to medium $2.50@3; fair to medium shipping steers $7.50@8.00; good to choice smooth shipping do. Hogs steady at yesterday's prices.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—Flour steady; family $5.00@5.50. Wheat firm and in good demand at $1.10@1.18 for No. 1 and 2 red; holders at the close asked for higher prices. Corn in good demand and firmer at 48c for mixed, and 49@50c for yellow old; new 46@48c; old white 50c for car lots; new 48@50c. Barley scarce and firm at $1.10@1.20 for western and $1.30@1.40 for Canada. Sale of new sold on exchange at 24c. Oats firm in fair demand, sales 10 bbls at 36@36½ for mixed. Rye dull and weak; no demand to speak of. Provisions were held a shade higher in the morning, but there being no demand of consequence, the market closed weak and less firm. Some pork would have been bought at $20.50. Bulk meats 12@12½c. Bacon 14½@15c. Lard 15c. Whisky higher; unchanged and held at 91½c. Eggs advanced to 18c for selected. Linseed oil $1.08@1.09. Lard oil $1.35@1.39. Groceries unchanged and steady. Gold $1.12. Exchange steady; 1-10 discount buying. Money market unchanged, with a good demand.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1870.

The markets in a general way present but little that is really new or important. Business generally is dull, as is nearly always the case at this season of the year, but now that harvesting is over, an early improvement is expected. The grain trade continues very sluggish, and notwithstanding there is no accumulation of stock, the supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are still tending downward. Dealers generally appear to be discouraged as handling grain in this market has not been very remunerative of late, as margins at best are very much reduced. The grocery market is also reported dull, and most of the houses are sending their salesmen out to the country to solicit trade, and it is probable that the volume of business will soon be considerably increased in this way. Provisions market is easier, and comparatively slow, though there is no quotable change in prices. All kinds of fruits are in good supply but there is a good demand, as people generally are engaged in "putting up" for the winter and, consequently, it requires a pretty heavy supply to satisfy the demand, and prices, as compared with last year, are higher.

APPLES—Continue to drag though there is no quotable change in prices, $2.00@3.50 per bbl, for fair to choice.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots 7¾.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull though unchanged at 11@12 cts.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades and prices are maintained; sales at 25@30 cts, for good to choice, and 20@22 for common; fair to prime in new bbls.

CHEESE—In fair demand and we can report regular sales at 10@11 for Western reserve, 11½@14 for Ohio Factory; and 14¾@15 for Ohio Goshen.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3¾, and calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at $1.05@1.06 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime bright apples at 9@9½. Peaches at 9@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Stock light and demand only moderate.

EGGS—There is a continued steady demand for fresh eggs with sales at 18@19 and even 20 —most of the sales at 18.

FEATHERS—Still but unchanged; live goose feathers may be quoted at 80@85 cts to the trade, and 90@95 in small lots.

FISH—Pearlies sold to-day at $2.75@3.50, and even $4 per box. Plums at $5 per bushel. Grapes 10@12 cts.

FLOUR—Continues dull and weak, with a drooping tendency. We continue to quote western flours at $6.50@7, and $7.25, the outside quotation for choice brands. Rye flour $5@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and lower, with sales of good to choice red at $1.20@1.25; white at $1.25@1.30; prime to choice white higher. Oats very dull; sales of new at 42@43 in first hands, and 45@46 on track, we can report one car at 45c. Corn in fair demand and firmer. Old oats offering to the trade at 48@50—sales in store at 53@54. There is no improvement in rye demand for corn, iron, Graff B & Co; 6 bbls apples, J W Lee; 43 sks g scraps, 23 hides, W Flaccus & Son: 8 bgs oats, Henderson Bro: 22 bgs rye, 46 do corn, W J Meek; 14 sks husks, E Edmund sons; 6 do onions, 8 bbls apples, A Rea Jr; 21 bgs 1 seed, J McKirdy & Co; 22 rolls leather, Hammett & Son; 10 obls apples, W J Steel Bro; 4 same, J W Pettit; 8 same, J A Graff & Co.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 24.—Flour firm. Wheat active and 2@2½c better; No. 2 white Wabash at $1.57; No. 3 do $1.38; amber Michigan fresh at $1.28; regular $1.26¾; No. 2 amber Illinois at $1.35; red Wabash at $1.30; No. 2 do $1.28¾. Oats 1¼c better; for No. 1 43c; for No. 2 41c; for Michigan 42c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—Wheat in more demand, new western $1.40@1.42, amber $1.45@1.51. Oats steady at 42@45c for new. Petroleum less strong and closed nominal at 16c for crude, and 24½c for refined. Whisker lower at 92@96c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 24.—Wheat 1c better for extra at $1.51, other grades dull and weak; No. 1 at $1.36, amber $1.28. Oats at 43c for new, 45c for old. Barley very firm at $2 per cental for No. 1 new.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—Wheat 2c better for No. 1 at $1.36, closing at $1.36; $1.27 for No 2. Petroleum quiet but firm; crude $4@4.05 per barrel; refined 22c per gallon.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; receipts 74 bales; exports 8 bales. Corn 80@85c. Oats 70@75c. Hay $20@24. Bran $18. Pork $31. Lard 17¼@19c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Cotton firmer; middlings 17¼c; sales of 650 bales; receipts 100 bales; stock 30,967 bales.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.—Wheat firm at $1.12 for No. 1, 1.04¾ for No. 2. Coarse grains nominal.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 24.—1 car millfeed, Schnelbach & Heyl; 1 car wheat, 15 sks rye, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 75 sks oats, Meanor & Harbert; 20 bgs cornmeal, 6 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 30 lambs, G F Smith; 5 bxs tobacco, Knox & Orr; 62 sks oats, 50 do wheat, Dan Wallace; 90 hides, Flaccus & Son; 12 sks oats, Sam Hood; 30 do do, Keil & Ritchart; 26 do corn, J P McCaffrey; 13 bgs 1 seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 100 sks flour, Geo Meyer; 100 do do, Clark Bro; 12 bbls apples; Voigt, Mahood & Co; 40 tcs hams, Rees Owens; 2 pkgs liquor, T Zeltert; 2 do do, J Fridenberg; 5 tcs beef, 1 do tongues, 50 tcs lard, 5 do dry beef, F Sellers & Co; 11 bgs feathers, S Ewart & Co; 20 bbls whisky, A Klinendenger; 8 hhds tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 50 bbls flour, owner; 194 oil bbls, J M Riter; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 15 bbls whisky, F Andriessen; 56 bbls whisky, M Minhall & Co; 5 do do, H W Beaumont; 10 bbls apples, W J Steel Bro; 2 cases tobacco, S H Baird; 1 hhd tobacco, M Heyl; 50 bbls whisky, S McCrickert & Co; 10 do do, R & A Carson; 5 do do, F H Hatbie & Son; 20 do do, C D Arnstial & Son; 15 bbls 1 oil H & A Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 23.—30 bgs seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 20 do do, J Hinkle; 92 same, [McHenry & H; 25 same, W Wilson; 8 bbls flour, Voigt, M Delange; 25 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 125 same, 8 sks potatoes, C H Armstrong; 16 bbls apples, 3 do eggs, A Woodworth & D; 1 bbl yeast, Knox & O; 28 same, Watt L & Co; 36 bxs same, Haworth & B; 40 bxs 8 nails, England & R; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 100 bbls flour, Wallace McC & Co; 16 bbls apples, McCrackin G & Co; 10 same, W H Graff & Co; 11 bxs soap, Voigt Mc & Co; 19 do do, 1 do tobacco, 1 car iron, Graff B & Co; 6 bbls apples, J W Lee; 43 sks g scraps, 23 hides, W Flaccus & Son: 8 bgs oats, Henderson Bro: 22 bgs rye, 46 do corn, W J Meek; 14 sks husks, E Edmund sons; 6 do onions, 8 bbls apples, A Rea Jr; 21 bgs 1 seed, J McKirdy & Co; 22 rolls leather, Hammett & Son; 10 obls apples, W J Steel Bro; 4 same, J W Pettit; 8 same, J A Graff & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 24.—55 sks oats, Lang & McKaltig; 30 do do, Hill & Collins; 1 bbl eggs, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 car ear corn, Rinehart & S; 151 bxs wheat, McCrackin, G & Co; 12 obls apples, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 17 bbls apples, W C Armstrong; 72 bdls chairs, Redford Chair Co; 2 sks potatoes, A Potter; 2 bbls eggs, Meanor & Harper; 2 do do, H Rea Jr; 20 bxs cheese, 3 bbls apples, Watt, Lang & Co; 6 empty ale bbls, Spencer, McKay & Co; 168 bbls oil, Fennock & B; 50 do do, Wesley Wilson & Co; 265 empty oil bbls, B D Moore; 35 sks oats, McBane & A; 1 bx eggs, Head & M; 1 do do, W C Armstrong; 1 do do, 8 hf bbls butter, Woodworth & D.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, August 24.—75 bbls cement, J B Dorrington; 3 rolls leather, Jenks & T; 20 sks rags, Johnston & C; 3 bbls eggs, Packard & C; 5 sks oats, R Berringer; 20 sks corn, W H Nantker; 260 do Scott & G; 6 bbls tallow, Reed & J; 14 do salt, M Dreyer; 14 rolls leather, Hammett & J; 30 bdls paper, Smith & F; 8 bxs seed, R Gilman; 75 bbls cement, M J Becker; 11 sks potatoes, P Miller; 25 sks corn, 12 do wheat, Scott & G; 80 sks oats, Keil & R.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 24. 129 sks wheat, 25 do rye, 80 do oats, Wm M Kaufmer; 1 box dry goods, Dobbins, Hays; 1 car iron, G W Cass; 1 car lumber, J Y Crusan; 7 bxs flannels, Arbuthnot S & Co; 7 rolls leather W Flaccus & Son; 1 car corn, Kirkpatrick & C; 1 bbl of eggs, E Hazleton; 143 bgs oats, Bingham C & Co; 5 bbls potatoes, Meanor & H; 2 cars metal, W Smith; 2 same, McKnight P & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION August 24.—1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 4 bales wool, Rollins & Co; 4 bxs soap, S P Armstrong; 16 bbls, A Wertz; 9 bbls eggs, M Gardner; 6,000 feet lumber, J A Graff; 8 000 do J F Ingham; 4,000 do, Wilson, B & Co; 8,000 do, Grusch, Retmiusnyder & Co; 75 bbls, 100 sks flour, G Stewart.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly with 2 feet 3 inches in the 'channel. Weather cloudy and oppressively warm, with indications of rain.

No arrivals and the Little Trader for Wheeling was the only departure.

Steam has been raised on the new steamer Mollie Moore, and her machinery is said to have worked satisfactorily.

—The Nick Wall was to have left St. Louis on Tuesday for Red river, with Capt. Tom Poe in Cincinnati

Capt. Shaw is loading the Arkansas at St. Louis for Arkansas River. The numerous friends of Capt. Shaw, and clerk A. C. McConnell will be gratified to learn that she made considerable money last season, and it is hoped she will repeat it this season.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of Monday, says: Some months since, a warrant from the United States Court was issued for the seizure of the steamer Grand Era, and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Wharton for execution. Mr. Wharton proceeded to Cairo, where the boat was then, and served the order, but this Captain Kouns disregarded, and moved out with his boat, taking Mr. Wharton with him to Memphis. When the Marshal returned to this city, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Captain Kouns, but not until Saturday last was it served. Hearing on that day that he was in the city, Deputy Marshal Devin arrested and took him before Commissioner Beattie, who held him in $5,000 bond to answer to the charge of resisting an officer of the Government.

—The following boats were at the Portland wharf, lying in at the bend at Sandy Island: Armadillo, Lorena, Southwest, Virginia, R. C. Gray, Rose Hite, Mary Houston, City of Chester, Sam Brown, Pink Varble, Kate Putnam, Sam J Hale, Exchange Argosy LeeClaire and Minnesota. The W. H. Strader, Dick Fulton, and Leonidas are at New Albany.

—Capt. J. M. Broadwell, a well-known Red river boatman, found the lost child, little Mollie Digby, over whose mysterious disappearance so much excitement was caused some weeks ago at N. O. A mulatto negress brought the child to his residence and requested him to take care of it.

—The R. E. Lee and Natchez, Pargoud, Belle Lee, Richmond and all the Lower Mississippi packets are to commence running next month. Steamboating in the lower trade promises to be lively next season.

—The St. Louis local inspectors have suspended pilot Geo. Madison for 60 days on account of the collision between the Shamrock and Continental, Feb. 22, in the Mississippi near Hardscrable. Madison was at the wheel of the Shamrock.

—In accordance with the dying request of Captain N. F. Webb, his remains were interred at Dubuque with Masonic honors.

—The St. Marys left Cincinnati for New Orleans on Monday with about 250 tons, all she could take with safety and pass over the falls.

—The Camelia is loading at Cincinnati for Memphis, and the Wausanita is loading at Portland for the same point.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons contemplating marriage, believing themselves constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting room; also boarding and lodging apartments for patients requiring daily personal attendance, and rear and shaded private walk, demonstrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS. ap2

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Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor, and draws interest from the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even present his book.

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BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL, $100,000 | PRIVILEGE, $200,000

FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE, $300,000.

Depositors Secured by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good securities.

Married Women and Persons under age, by the Charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.

The Association has the right to build rows or blocks of houses, and sell the same, and to be possessed of real estate at any one time to the amount of $300,000.

BANKING HOUSE, No. 100 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12, M.

OFFICERS OF BANK:

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Solicitor—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.

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**MORGAN, KEENE & MARVI

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Work on the extension of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway to Pittsburgh has been commenced.

According to the census returns, Kittaning, Pa., has a population of 1,500—an increase of 168 since the last census.

A wagon loaded with vegetables broke down yesterday afternoon at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets. Nobody hurt.

Bases 94 and 95 have been received and put up, in Lawrenceville, which completes 1,000 portion of the Fire Alarm Telegraph extension.

McKeesport will soon be illuminated with gas. A company has been organized and the work of constructing a gas works already been commenced.

A match game of base ball will be played at Oakland this afternoon between the Lazy Nine and Lobelia. Game to commence at half-past two o'clock.

Twenty-five Dollars.—James Zimmerman, proprietor of a tobacco store on Liberty street was fined by the Mayor yesterday $25 for selling segars on Sunday.

McClintock & Strong's Cyclopedia of Ecclesiastical Literature noticed on last Friday, is on sale by Dr. Joseph Horner, Methodist bookstore, Smithfield street.

Travel on the Manchester Passenger Railway has largely decreased since the repairs to the bridge have commenced, necessitating a stoppage on the Allegheny side.

The project is again agitated of establishing at Indiana a State normal school for the ninth district, consisting of Cambria, Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties.

The Monongahela Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold its next Annual Fair at Monongahela City, Pa., on Thursday and Friday, October 6th and 7th, 1870.

George Robert and George Sharswood were before Mayor Callow yesterday morning for drunkenness. Sharswood went to jail and the other George was discharged upon payment of five dollars.

Committed.—Alderman Johnson, of the Seventeenth ward, pleasantly diversified his official business yesterday by uniting with the "silken tie" Miss Mary E. Silar to Sam E. Allen, all of Pittsburgh. No cards.

Attention, Colored People!—A meeting of the colored citizens of the Seventh, Eighth, and Fifth and Third wards, Pittsburgh, will be held at the Miller street School House this evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

No Evidence.—James Wilmert and John W. Lancashire, charged with stealing $800 from James Holmes, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Taylor, which resulted in their discharge, there being no evidence against them.

Postponed.—The hearing in the case of Otto C. Hartwig, charged with forgery, which was to have taken place before Alderman Floyed yesterday, was postponed until Thursday, Sept. 1, in consequence of the continued ill health of the accused.

Auction Sale of Furniture.—Will be sold at public auction, on Thursday morning, the 25th inst., at ten o'clock, at 280 Western avenue, near the West Commons, Allegheny city, the entire Furniture, Carpets, and Household Furnishment nearly new. Sale positive.
28 N. WHITING, Auctioneer.

Wanted.—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Photographic Family Record," containing 16x20 inches in size with ten oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or near and dear friends. Apply at 84 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Call on or address, Amos Stevens, 119 Wood street.

Boys lost.—William and James Given, aged respectively eleven and nine years, left the residence of their parents on Mount Washington, Saturday evening last, and have not been heard from. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by their parents, and will reach them by being left at the Mayor's office.

Cruel Abuse.—Mary Campbell is a vindictive female. She dislikes Mary Freel. Yesterday she expressed that feeling very vigorously. She used in Mistress Freel's face. That lady was grieved and indignant. In her wrath she called Mary Moreland. She soothed her and calmed her ruffled feelings by sending an officer in search of the revengeful Mary.

A lady of most excellent education and large experience in the management and instruction of large academic classes, advertises elsewhere in to-day's GAZETTE for a position as teacher in a College or School. She is thoroughly proficient in the English, French and German languages and in all the higher scientific branches. She would prove a valuable acquisition to any educational institution.

According to the books of the Adjutant General's Department there are two hundred and seventy companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, whose aggregate numerical strength is thirteen thousand men. Thirty additional companies are in rapid process of organization. The minimum number of a company, according to a recent act of the Legislature, is thirty-one.

To the Refuge.—John Feehan, a boy about twelve years of age, was arrested by Officer Hamilton on Sunday morning on stealing a lot of shoes from the door of Hemmerich's store, on Market street, and taken to the Mayor's office. The mother was sent for and stated that the boy has not been at home a night during the week, and that he was incorrigible. The Mayor committed him to the House of Refuge.

Thin Stock.—It would require a great deal of space to record all that Megraw, No. 45 Ninth street, has in store for the accommodation and delight of smokers. It may all be summed up in the statement that nothing known to the trade or that can be declared by the lover of the weed cannot be found at No. 45, and purchasers of either wholesale or retail, cannot find a better place to invest their money.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania will take place at the institution on Wednesday, the 14th day of September next, when three trustees will be elected to serve the ensuing three years. Every Agricultural Society in the State has a right to send three delegates as electors. The College, under the judicious management of Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., is recovering lost ground.

Pittsburgh to Boston.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the Silver Palace Sleeping Cars, hitherto running only to Corry, will henceforth run to Boston in the State of Massachusetts. The cars for Boston over these lines will also run through to Brocton, where they connect with the New York system of railroads, thus affording a direct and rapid route to Buffalo and the further east destined to be traveled.

Family Bereavements.—Alderman Herron was called upon yesterday to investigate a case of family disagreement. The prosecutor, Henry Bell, in an information, sets forth that his wife, Elizabeth Bell, and her sister, Eliza Pearce, had taken from his house in the Seventeenth ward, household furniture valued at eighty-four dollars. The accused had a hearing, when the wife was discharged, and Eliza Pearce held for a further hearing.

Preserving Fruit.—Now that housewives are preserving fruit for the winter, it becomes a matter of interest to know where to obtain fruit jars which will not fail to keep that which is put into them pure and fresh. Such are the fruit jars sold at No. 363 Liberty street, the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery. Keys, Kier & Co. have a very large assortment on hand, all sizes, and those who are putting up fruit should drop in at 363 and get a supply of their jars.

Safe Shockers.—Many of our citizens to their sorrow know how important it is to have safe and reliable locks on their business safes. Among the bankers of Pittsburgh there are none whom we can commend with more confidence than the well known house of Robinson Brothers, 79 Fourth avenue. These gentlemen are reliable in all ways, and what is of vital interest to money makers. They deal largely in all kinds of securities, and no safer house for individual deposits can be found in the city.

Mercantile Library Building.—This evening at half-past seven o'clock, the Library Association will formally open their new and elegant rooms for business. The public is invited during this week to visit and inspect the rooms, and we are sure that crowds of our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity. We also hope that the Association will reap a rich harvest of new members as a result of their lavish expenditure of money in the erection of their noble building.

Base Ball.—The Forest City Base Ball Club, of Cleveland, will be in the city next Wednesday to play the Allegheny Club. As this will be a contest between professional players and those who play for recreation, it possesses a double interest. The "Forest City" is one of the best clubs in the country, and in its travels this season, and wherever it has made an excellent record. The Allegheny boys are practicing daily and expect to make the contest a close one, if they do not come off victorious. It can hardly fail to be an exciting game.

Sale of Lots To-Day at Mansfield.

The train leaves Union Depot this morning at 11:20 (not 12, as stated yesterday.) Excursion tickets will be furnished at the ticket office, Union Depot. The land which has been divided into lots to be sold to-day is a beautiful and picturesque elevated plane, situate between the two Monongahela rivers on the Pan-handle Road. From any part of the ground either of these stations can be reached in twenty minutes' walk. Sites less attractive than those in like proximity to the city on the east side would command $6,000 to $10,000 per acre, and they may be purchased to-day for less than one-fourth of that sum. Hundreds of our citizens, if they will but visit the ground, will be tempted by the beauty of its situation and the low prices, to secure rural homes in a capital neighborhood and easy of access.

Proceedings in Equity.

A bill in equity was filed in the United States court yesterday by the Nimrod Furnace Company, the Briar Hill Coal Company, Hopewell & Co. and Andrews Brothers against the Pennsylvania and Ohio Coal Company, Mrs. Graham and D. C. Rhodes, Sheriff of Lawrence county, Pa., asking that the said respondents be restrained from selling the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, or any part of it, or transferring or leasing the same. It is stated in the bill that a judgment was obtained against said Canal Company in 1859 in favor of Wm. Graham, now deceased, for $6,000, and that said judgment is assigned to his mother, Mrs. Graham, who has caused to be issued a fieri facias, which is now in the hands of Sheriff Rhodes, who has levied upon all the right, title and interest of said Canal Company in and within the State. Mrs. F. E. Hutchins and Jas. McCombe appear as counsel for complainants.

THE SOUTH SIDE MYSTERY.

Our Sensational Neighbor "Riled"—Confusion Worse Confounded.

Our sensational neighbor, the *Dispatch*, in yesterday's issue, takes exception to our version of that "probable murder," which appeared in its columns on Monday, and mixes itself up terribly in an attempt to prove that the item was based upon facts. By reference to the *Dispatch* of Monday, we find that the affair referred to occurred between twelve and one o'clock Sunday morning, and the reporter, if his account of the "probable murder" is to be relied upon, learned of it at the Mayor's office Sunday morning.

In Tuesday's issue the reporter states that the particulars of the attack as given were correct. Yesterday morning he published what purports to be the card of the man he so "foully murdered" (on paper) in Monday's issue, from which it appears that it occurred on Sunday night or Monday morning. Please inform us which is the correct account, neighbor, yours of Monday or that of your victim published yesterday.

We admit that we were much chagrined on looking at the *Dispatch* Monday morning to find an account of a murder, nearly half a column in length, but the anandgander was but momentary. We had not perused more than two sentences until a different feeling took possession of us. Notwithstanding our age and gray hairs, we would have our neighbor remember that our senses are as acute as any of our more youthful cotemporaries.

Our reporter heard the story at the Mayor's office on Sunday as it was related to the reporter and the Deputy had thought it to be "much a mice" in it, and instead of publishing it had enterprise enough to visit the Southside and satisfy himself that it was a fact, and consequently was not put to the necessity of hunting up the murdered man and have him publish a card in proof of the fact. Now the *Dispatch* insists upon killing the man, we have no objections, but would advise the individual in question to defer the matter to a more bloody termination, in order that its readers may be glutted with "sensation," to go before an alderman and have the letter of those articles bound over to keep the peace. We do however object to our neighbor inflicting that old Deputy Dodge upon us again. It was pretty good when he first perpetrated it, but having been supplied by him to every paper in town with a paragraph one exception, it has become stale. To prevent him from perpetrating it again we will explode it as we did his sensation. Like many other things published in the *Dispatch*, there is a little truth and a great deal of fiction in the thing, the way the *Dispatch* puts it, but this is to be accounted for from the fact that the *Dispatch* man was the individual who refused the GAZETTE. He was going East and having supped with a friend, while the *Dispatch's Dawgs* and *Police Gazette*, was sleeping over the former when the GAZETTE was known to its friends, gentlemen, in every manner, enterprising in spirit, and perfect masters in their profession. There is nothing known to it which they cannot do. The satisfaction they have a large force comprising some of the veterans, among whom will be found Mr. H. S. Caslick, whom some of the most expert in handling the tonsorial implements. In fact throughout whether in fitting up, or in its corps of employees the Diamond is of a excelled anywhere and the enterprise, taste and elegance exhibited by Messrs. Lyles and Scroggins cannot fail hereafter to be abundantly rewarded in a largely increased patronage.

A New Feature in Architecture.

We are glad to bespeak the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this paper of Messrs. Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., whose office is at No. 28 Ohio street, Allegheny. These gentlemen have obtained the most approved of the recently invented machinery for the manufacture of Ornamental Iron Cornices, Brackets, Window Caps, Vestibules, &c. This kind of work has heretofore been done at two or three of our American cities only. Since the manufacture has been introduced here, and contracts for city or county are promptly filled by the enterprising firm above named, it would be quite proper for the City Councils to pass an ordinance prohibiting the use of wooden cornices and brackets or window caps. A house of brick or stone, having projecting cornices or facings of wood, is almost as liable to destruction from a contiguous fire as if its walls were also wooden. The mouldings we are speaking of are made from galvanized iron pressed by powerful machinery into any desirable form, plain or ornate, and are afforded at low rates. They may be painted any color, and are lighter, more durable and less inflammable than those of wood. We commend this subject to the attention of every man in or out of town, who is building or about to build a house, as worthy of his serious consideration.

A Valuable Process.

Generally speaking, the recipients of a present, whether it is worth five dollars or a thousand, have the press to write it up in such a flaming style that it has become disgusting to a great many. We think it right where a present is made to a worthy official that it should be noticed. Several days ago the many warm friends, including the employes of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, presented Mr. Blackstone, the Chief Engineer of the road, to be worthy of an elegant present, very sensibly concluded to persuade him with a magnificent gold watch and chain. The watch was ordered from the well known jewelry establishment of J. E. Reed & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, who are known to take special pains in orders of this kind. The watch was the improved Howard make, with case of one hundred and one pennyweights—the heaviest made. The presentation was made a few days ago, and done very quietly, which made it all the more pleasant. It is certainly a splendid gift, and worthily bestowed.

Roundsyms.

The rowdies, like another useless species, are not at all dead yet. Several of them were in Sharpsburg the other night. George Brawdy, Wilson Cupps and George Marsd are their names. They entered the saloon of Ulysses Bard and asked for liquor. Bard has just opened his house, but has no license for selling liquor, and so informed them. They became boisterous, he says, and made a violent attack upon himself and family. After knocking him down, he says they broke a picket off a boy-horse and struck his wife so badly that she had to call in a physician after they had gone. Dr. C. A. W. Redlich attended her, and dressed her wounds, which are of a severe character. Mr. Bard yesterday made information before Deputy Mayor Nichols against the parties for aggravated assault and battery. Mordd was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. Eight officers are in search of the other two accused, and they will doubtless be secured to-day.

Worthily Bestowed.

Last evening the Wesleyan Methodist Church held a fair in the hall at the Copper Works, on Second avenue, near Soho. The entertainment was largely attended and passed off in the most pleasant manner. Among the excitements of the occasion was a contest for a valuable gold watch to be given to the most popular young man. Three gentlemen were voted for, and the prize was kindly awarded to Mr. Evan Davis, he receiving five hundred and forty-six votes, a majority of over two hundred and twenty-five over his nearest rival. The young gentleman thus complimented is in every way worthy of his evident popularity, and the gift could not have been bestowed upon one more deserving of the esteem of his acquaintances.

A Wife Beater.

Francisca Steiner complains of the conduct of her husband, and if her statement as sworn to before Alderman Hetzel be true, which there is no reason to doubt, he is a brute of a man. She alleges that he refuses to contribute to her support; that he beats and abuses her shamefully, and has threatened to take her life. If the facts set forth in the information can be supported with testimony, the grand jury might find two or three indictments, and in addition the Court might require the husband to give bail to keep the peace.

The Fair.

Arrangements for the inter-State fair, to be held in Iron City Park next month, are being extensively made, and from present indications the fair will be one of the largest and most complete ever held in these parts. Already applications for spaces are coming in from manufacturers and farmers, and from all branches of the trades. The Park has been fitted up especially for the occasion with new houses and other conveniences. The race track has also been improved, and made one of the best hereabouts. The new halls for the display of mechanism and flowers, and specimens of horticulture and artists' productions are very large, and when occupied, as they will be, are certain in themselves to be attractive and full of interest to every attendant at the fair. Added to these are the other attractions of the race course, the animals, &c., which in themselves are worth a visit to see.

An impression prevails in certain circles, that this is only a county fair and therefore a small exhibition. This is altogether a mistake. It is a regular inter-state fair and the exhibitors embrace a range of territory extending through western Pennsylvania, western New York, eastern Ohio and West Virginia. Assurance have been received of support from all quarters and the orders are now coming in. It is held under the auspices of the Allegheny County Society, but that is all it has to do with county affairs. The society will be assisted by persons from the State Society, and they have only undertaken a part of the work, for the reason that otherwise Pittsburgh would have been left out in the cold—the fair being transferred to another city within the bounds of the Eastern Association. It is not distinctively a county fair in any sense.

Any information concerning it may be obtained at the rooms of the Society, No. 6 Sixth (late St. Clair) street. Mr. Coburn, the gentlemanly treasurer of the State Society, has the matter in their hands, and those desiring places for the exhibition of their goods should make early applications to him. By so doing they may be enabled to secure some of the choice sites.

Another Fracas in Tin Pot—A Woman Almost Killed.

This morning about two o'clock Tin Pot alley was the scene of another of those affrays which have made its name so well known in police annals. The upper story of one of the most tumbledown of the houses in that locality is occupied by Mat Hoffins, his family and about one boarder to every square foot of room. Last night they all were intoxicated, and had a "spree" which bid fair to continue to the break of day this morning. During the revelry, Mrs. Mary Coffey entered the house, when she was assaulted by Watt, the proprietor of the hole, with a chair. He did not succeeded in striking her above the head, just above the left eye, and knocking her senseless. The blood flowed freely from the wound, and ran down all over her clothing. The row was thus ended and the others attempted to stop the flow of blood by bathing the wound. The woman in the course of an hour or two recovered by this time the attention of the police was drawn to the scene. They found the victim lying in a cellar, low-ceilinged room, occupied by all manner of filth, and in the arms of an attendant female the wife of Watt, who was bathing the wound. None of them knew anything about the matter at first, but finally Watt acknowledged he had hit her with a chair, not meaning any "harrum." The officers took him and a male boarder to the lock-up, and subsequently sent a physician, who dressed the wound of Mrs. Coffey. It is a very severe one and may result seriously. The case will be investigated this morning.

Personals.

REV. S. M. HICKMAN, for three years pastor of South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny City, and now in charge of Butler street church, (Lawrenceville) of this city, as chairman of the committee superintending the public religious services of Tarentum camp-meeting, is giving much satisfaction in this important work.

CONDUCTOR WILLIAM CAHOON, formerly in charge of one of the trains to New Castle, is now on the morning mail train of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, running to Chicago. He is as careful, courteous, and attentive as ever in the discharge of his duties.

MR. LIGHTFOOT, President of the Jamestown & Washington Railroad Company of North Carolina, was in the city yesterday.

MR. EDWARD JAMES, of the Citizens National Bank, is, we are pained to learn, seriously ill at his home near Homewood.

WE learn with pleasure that Dr. George L. McCook is willing to be a candidate for the office of Coroner at the coming Republican Convention. It is a good sign when such men of this character are willing to accept office, and as Coroner his knowledge as a surgeon would be particularly valuable.

Fatally Injured.

An unfortunate affair occurred on Forbes street, near Magee, Tuesday evening, between Mr. Robert Little and his son, by which the former received injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. The facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows: Late Tuesday evening Mr. Little returned home, with his horse and wagon, somewhat intoxicated and ordered his son to bring him the water bucket. The son obeyed but when he handed the bucket to his father the latter thinking the son had not returned as promptly as he should have done, threw the bucket at his head. He then ordered the young man to bring the bucket to him a second time which order was also promptly obeyed and when the young man extended his arm to deliver the bucket the father struck at him. To guard off the blow and save himself the son swung the bucket round hurriedly and it struck the father on the head, fracturing his jaw bone and producing other injuries which it is feared will result in death. Dr. J. W. Riggs, of Birmingham, was summoned and is attending the injured man, with but little hopes of his recovery; however.

Railway News.

The Pittsburgh *Review and Price Current* says: We learn that the arrangements for the western connection of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad are nearly completed. Within a week or ten days the location of the route in Ohio will be determined, and the work of building the road commenced.

John H. Ewing, Treasurer of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, has notified the stockholders that the whole amount of their subscription is now due, and must be paid within this month, otherwise the percentage will be required. The work of grading and bridging will be completed to Canonsburg in two weeks. The tracklayers have commenced and will lay from one and a half to two miles per week until the whole is completed to Washington.

The Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad will be built, according to a Youngstown cotemporary, who says he has information that its completion may be looked for at an early day.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition and Gun material of all kinds introduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Army Rifles and Cavalry Carbines and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List. MWF

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpaccas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

Simmonds's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. WFM

Army tents, all sizes, for sale cheap at J. H. Johnston's, Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. T-Th-S.

Death of an Irish Patriot.

The death, at Prague, of Laurence Duffy, a companion of Smith O'Brien, of Irish revolutionary fame, has revealed a strange history. Since 1850 Duffy has been a teacher of the English language in that city, living in a miserably furnished house, and, as everybody thought, poverty-stricken. In the commencement of April, he was taken to the hospital, and feeling that his end was approaching, he called a carriage, drove to a notary and had him come into the vehicle to take down his testament. He there willed two thousand florins to the advocate as his executor, two thousand florins to his physician, and twenty thousand florins to his sister in Ireland. He then drove back to the hospital where he died about an hour later, sixty-three years old. His rooms were found to be very dirty, with scarcely any furniture. In an old sack, however, were found a number of letters of great interest from Mazzini, Garribaldi, the chiefs of the Irish movement, and many from Smith O'Brien. From these letters it is seen how hard pressed Smith O'Brien was by the constables toward the last; how when he fled to the hills the peasants feared to give him shelter; how he, not wishing to bring injury upon them, determined to go down to the plain, in company with Duffy. He was just about to enter a railroad car when he was arrested. Duffy endeavored to shield his friend, but the pistol of a policeman pointed at him brought him to silence. Smith O'Brien was taken by a numerous escort to Dublin. Duffy, however, escaped, fled to the Continent, and lived over twenty years of his life in Prague.

Fearful Death of a Mountaineer.

The death of the old veteran Fabe, who used to fire off the pistols on the top of the famed Rostrappe precipice, in the Harz Mountains, in order to call up the wonderful echoes, will be heard with sorrow by many American tourists in Germany. Fabe, who was seventy six years old, had a little hut just overlooking the precipice, where he spent many years of his life, living from the money given to him by travelers. At noon of the 27th of April, he approached too near the edge of the precipice, about twenty paces from the Rostrappe, and for some cause unexplained lost his balance and fell into the abyss. He was dashed from crag to crag and picked up quite dead.

DANDY PUDDING.—Beat four eggs separately; to the yolks add two table spoonfuls of flour and one quart of milk; bring this to a boil, sweeten to the taste; put four teaspoonfuls of sugar and flavor; the whites beat very stiff, drop over the custard and brown; eat cold without sauce.

FOREIGN.

NAPOLEON is said to own much real estate in Baltimore as well as in New York.

KING WILLIAM says he has pretty much made up his mind to sign peace with the Count de Paris.

THE hoarding of coin by all classes of persons in Central Europe is one of the marked events of the war.

THE war probably had the one good effect of stopping the strike at Muehlhouse although we have not seen that fact stated.

THE peace force of a Prussian *corps de armee*, is in round numbers 25,000 men on a war footing, 50,000; and with the Landwehr in, 100,000.

THE Prussians have in arsenal a spare bran new Zuendnadelgewehr, needle gun, for every soldier in the army of the North German Confederation.

A TURKISH Pacha recently caught a rebel, mailed horse shoes to his bare feet, and then gave him half a minute's start before the soldiers fired on him.

MR. BESSEMER, of England, is engaged in building a vessel, the passengers in which will be free from seasickness. The entire cabin is to be movable.

CANADA, as well as Europe, is inflamed. The chain of fires in the wood of the Dominion is increasing, and the amount of property thus destroyed is simply enormous.

THE Prussian conscription is rigorous. It found a poor sailor sick in Dublin Hospital, and a parchment commanding his presence as soon as he could walk was laid on his bed.

"WE shall, perhaps, be beaten at first," said the Crown Prince as he went to the Rhine, "but don't mind; we are quite sure to win in the end." He was wrong about the first part of his speech; how will it be with the last?

CARDINAL CULLEN orders, by letter from Rome, that prayers be offered in the Catholic churches of Ireland for the success of the French arms. When the news reached Dublin the bands played the "Marseillaise" and "Garry Owen."

THE latest way of accounting for the Emperor's dispatch from Saarbrucken is by stating that it was a private telegram to the Empress, stolen by one of the telegraph officials, and sold to *La Liberte*, which was the only Paris paper that published it.

IT WAS after just one week of defeats that Benedek fought Sadowa and lost. After just another one week of defeats Bazaine is ready for a supreme effort and may win. The Mark wurthiges Glinck, that "wonderful luck" to which King William ascribes Fritz's victory at Worth, may turn.

A PARIS banker has received from a Berlin banker a remittance of £4,000, and a letter thus worded: "The other £4,000 will be due next month; I shall bring it with our troops myself." He received as good as he sent in this reply: "I will endeavor to ameliorate your captivity by all the means in my power."

THE Turkish government, according to the Levant *Herald* has made a contract with the American Gatling Gun Company for the immediate supply of 200 of the Gatling mitrailleuses, and the local representative of the company left by the last Wyoming Railroad, running to New York, in order to hasten their delivery.

THE blockade is damaging Hamburg to a very great extent. One thousand vessels are said by the merchants to be out of use, and the rope and sail makers, mast and block manufacturers, ship builders, ship chandlers, sellers of nautical instruments, the biscuit, cheese and dried meat dealers are on the brink of ruin.

BARON MALORTEE, a Hanoverian, has addressed an appeal to the Hanoverians in France to form a legion of sharpshooters. He says he is not against Germany but Prussian tyranny, and that his wish is to combat the Hohenzollerns, who tried to efface from the map of Europe the name of Hanover. Malortee is said to be a nephew of Count Bismarck.

DR. NELATON, the famous French surgeon, has turned into an outdoor military hospital the private gardens of the Tuileries. These gardens originally formed part of the Champs Elysses, and were appropriated by the present Emperor for the use of himself and family eight or ten years ago. The appropriation gave great offense to the Parisians at the time.

A CASE is reported from Liverpool, in which a man named Peter Dedrich was charged with cruelty to his son, a lad twelve years of age. The cruelty is said to have consisted in tying the lad's neck and heels together, and, when in that position, thrashing him "in the most brutal manner"—so severely indeed, that he had made several attempts to commit suicide. The defendant was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace.

THE little Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who is bitterly hostile to Prussia and Bismarck, attempted to shield the other day a French spy detected in his dominion, against arrest by the Prussian authorities. Bismarck is said to have telegraphed to him immediately, threatening the petty monarch with annexation of his domains to those of his more loyal and patriotic cousin, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, in case he gave vent any more to his animosity against the North German Government.

KRUPP, the Prussian cannon manufacturer, of Essen, displays the utmost liberality toward the Government during the present war. All the horses of his immense establishment were placed at the disposal of the Government. He is building, at his own expense, two hospitals for sincerely wounded soldiers, which can not be moved after the battle is finished, and which must have more careful attendance than they can receive at a camp hospital. A good many other private citizens of Prussia are following his example.

THE young men of Chols-a-Roy called in to do duty in the *garde mobile* went in a body, previous to their departure, about one hundred and forty strong, to the cemetery of the city, in order to honor the memory of Rouget de l'Isle, whose remains repose in that churchyard. The young men laid a wreath of evergreens on the grave of the poet of the Marseillaise. No speeches were made, but the beautiful hymn which the dead poet had composed was chanted with so much fervor and feeling that most persons present were moved to tears.

THE London *News* says: "Higher ground must be taken up, and other means employed to enable the Greeks to see and to reform the state of their country. The last attempts to incite insurrection in Thessaly and Epirus, and the open embarcation of numbers of brigands to assist in carrying on war against the Sultan in Crete have given brigandage a fearful power over the peasantry, and they will not be persuaded by the measures of short-lived administrations to feel much confidence that the Greek Government has either a determined will or sufficient energy to destroy it for years to come."

THE present year will prove a disastrous one to the herring trade. The harvest promised to be exceptionally good, but the outbreak of war has sealed the Prussian ports; and were they open the demand would be next to nothing while so much of the German population is massed on the Rhine. Holland fishing for herself, is no longer the purchaser; and the home markets, from being glutted, will speedily stagnate. In London herrings have this year been disposed of wholesale at one shilling the barrel; and the fish-curers are suffering heavily from consignments which do not repay the cost of carriage.

THE indictment against the two women Waters and Ellis for baby-farming, at Brixton and other places, now includes five charges of murder—namely, the murder of Jeannette Tassie Cowan, and of four other infants, names unknown. They are further charged with conspiracy, obtaining money by false pretenses, and also with attempting to obtain money by false pretenses. It is stated that since their commitment on the capital charges there has been a great change in their conduct. They have lost that levity which enabled them to laugh so frequently in Court when their letters, containing a number of cant phrases, were read, and they now manifest great anxiety as to the result of the trial.

EDMUND ABOUT thus tells of Forbach The honor of the day, it is only right to declare, belongs to the Prince Imperial. The soldier is no courtier; you well know how to appreciate at its just value this little dialogue which I caught in passing: "I say, the Emperor was jolly plucky." "Parbleu! it's his business." "But the young one—I saw him; he was in the hottest of it, and didn't duck to the bullets." "That, now—that's good!" Another story, of charming simplicity. It is of the Prince: "But, General," he said, "they're firing at us!" "Yes, your Highness," replied General Frossard. "Thus then, there are men daring enough to fire upon the Prince Imperial!" "Quite so, your Highness." "Very well, let us see." And the boy stands still in the midst of the bullets. Which I say the boy, I mistake; he was a man when returned from the field.

A CORRESPONDENT says of the Bavarians: "I believe them to be the broadest, heaviest and most muscular soldiers in Europe; they are admirably armed, equipped and mounted, and turn out in a style which can only be approached by crack English or Saxon regiments. They are, moreover, full of fight—an obstinate, stiff necked, fierce-tempered breed of athletes, terrible foes for the undersized, half-developed French liners to encounter. Their cavalry and artillery are simply beyond praise. The Saxons, too, are glorious fellows; we all know how they fought in Bohemia four years in a hopeless cause, and how the Saxon division was the only one in Benedek's army that never lost a gun or a standard, although its losses in men were tremendous."

AN authentic correspondent of a French paper represents that the Ambassador of France at the Court of Wurtemberg delivered in person to Mr. Von Varnbuehler the Minister of State of Wurtemberg, the note of the French Government declaring that Wurtemberg would have to declare its line of policy in twenty-four hours. Mr. Von Varnbuehler, the diplomatist of Germany most opposed to Prussia, carried away by his indignation at the idea that Wurtemberg should side with France in its attack on Germany, replied with flashing eyes; "Ambassador, it would take too much time for me to answer you in a letter. Just telegraph to your Emperor at Paris my compliments and the reply of Cambronne."

EXPERIMENTS with torpedoes were recently made at Brest. One of them was to test the action of one of those submarine monsters on a nautical "screw," which was placed in position for the purposes of the experiment. The vessel was moored over a torpedo containing about six hundred pounds of powder, lying at a depth of thirty feet, which, say fifty English feet. When the explosion took place the condemned craft was first of all nearly lifted out of the sea, and then a powerful jet of water pierced it as if an enormous projectile had passed through keel and decks, and rose to a hight of some sixty feet. But for the empty casks with which the ship was laden it would immediately have gone to the bottom. All the danger, however, in the explosion of the torpedo is not represented by this mass of water, which destroys as it rises, and inundates as it falls. A no less terrible effect is produced by the gas generated by the powder, which, in searching an issue, escapes from the water in sharp blades which nothing can resist. Beams measuring more than six square feet have been cut through as with a saw. Gunpowder is found to answer better for torpedoes than picrate of potassium, nitro-glycerine or gun-cotton.

THE BURNING OF CANADA.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Ottawa on the 18th inst., says:

For several weeks past intelligence has reached the city from time to time of the fearful fires that were raging in the woods, destroying fences, barns, and, latterly, houses. Secure in the city, we only shrugged our shoulders, gave vent to a sympathizing "Poor people in the country," or a more demonstrative "Tis terrible," "The loss to the farmer must be immense," and straightway forgot all about the circumstance.

But at last came the terrible news that the whole country was on fire, from every quarter the fires steadily approach of the city, until at night the red glare lighting up the heavens would tell of the terrible body of fire that was stalking through the country and in close proximity.

Then it was that the news came fast and furious of the residences of well known persons living in the pretty suburbs being in danger, and the necessity for some steps being taken, if possible, to stem the tide of fire; but extraordinarily little attention was paid to the situation, and not a word was mooted as to a remedy until last evening, when the grand culminating point was reached, and Ottawa indeed experienced

A FRIGHTFUL NIGHT,

which to be appreciated must be experienced. All day the smoke had been getting very thick; in fact, at a certain period it was barely possible to see across the City Hall square. About four o'clock the terrible programme began by a fine, soft rain falling from the southwest, and in less than an hour the city was enveloped in a thick, blinding smoke, making it premature night of a dark yellow glare, and necessitating the use of gas. The dust, lying on the streets three and four inches deep, and on which for months no rain had fallen of any consequence, was lifted in great bodies, and hurled against windows with a seething sound, while it was impossible for human beings to stand before it. Pedestrians who were on the streets, affrighted and bruised, turned their backs to the gale and ran before it, or took shelter in the stores. Into the city came the smoke, rolling and tumbling in thick, dense, bitter, blinding clouds, and, mingling with the dust, was detached about the city. Windows everywhere were closed, and inside the stores, offices, and houses the inmates sat half suffocated, and with streaming eyes. Then clouds of ashes began to come into the city, and the smoke got hotter and more blinding, and soon it was known that the fierce gale had fanned the

FIRES INTO FRIGHTFUL PROPORTIONS,

and at that moment they were travelling through the country at the rate of five miles an hour. At a late hour it was learnt that a district of ten miles, in the township of Gloucester, was in a blaze. The consternation seized many, and in dread, the nervous demanded again and again to be told if there was any danger of the flames getting into the city.

THE CITY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The scene in the city at 8 o'clock was indiscribable. The fierce gale was at its height, the dust and ashes hissed down the streets, while the smoke came rolling in hot, yellow, and still more blinding. At 8 o'clock not a soul was on the streets, nor had there been for an hour. It was impossible to make way against the storm without leaning forward, as one would do to meet a hail or sleet storm. Offering the broad brim of a straw hat to the resistance of the gale, the dust and pebbles rattled fiercely against it, and every now and again as an unusually fierce squall would come up, there was no help but to face about and gasp until it was over. Proceeding on, signs creaked and swayed threateningly about, the ashes flew past and eddied round the corners, while from the direction of Gloucester, where the ten mile fire was raging, the east end of the city was brilliantly lighted, notwithstanding the thick smoke. It was truly such a night as Ottawa had never experienced.

IN THE COUNTRY.

In the townships of Gloucester, Nepean and Fitzroy, the fires waved on before the fierce gale, devouring barns, stables and houses, and eagerly seizing on small copses of wood, which were instantly snapped up.

In Gloucester a wall of fire ten miles long roared on, while in the township of Fitzroy a line of seven miles was in a blaze.

The country people, terror stricken, flew about from house to house, almost powerless from fear and exhausted from exertion. No sooner did they arrive at one place, and before they could tell their tales of suffering, they would be compelled to fly again, accompanied by the occupants of the house.

At an early hour people began to flock in, and at present there are a large number of the suffering families in the city.

In the township of March, many families had to rush into the river to save themselves. The stage driver from Nepean was overtaken in March, and had to stop, his horses refusing to go on. The fire passed so close to him that his horses were singed, and his hands severely burnt. Numerous other escapes were made, but we did not learn the particulars.

DESTRUCTION OF BELL'S CORNERS.

About 12 o'clock last night two gentlemen from the above place arrived in town, and gave the intelligence that the only buildings in the place standing were two churches. About one hundred dwellings had been burned.

The destruction of property was in this place unfortunately attended with loss of life. Wm. Hardy, of Goulburn, and Robert Grant, of the same place, were both burned to death. A man in the township of March also met his death. It is rumored that a woman and child were burned at Templeton.

A gentleman who came in from Bell's Corners about an hour ago says that on the Richmond road there are from two to three thousand people homeless, and without any sustenance but what they can pick up. The total loss thus far is estimated at $2,000,000.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Etc., says: "We learn that a colored man named Reuben Chandler, was shot and killed on the farm of G. C. Hubbard, six miles south of Campbellsville, Ky., by a young Mr. Edrington, whose sister had been grossly insulted by the deceased. He was shot in the breast and head and expired almost immediately. The shooting occurred at about 11 o'clock in the morning, on the 19th inst. No further particulars."

MARRIED:

KONOLD—EWING—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 23d, 1870, by the Rev. T. K. Lewan, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Krebs, in Industry, Pa., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. ADOLPH KONOLD, of Pittsburgh, and Miss ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Dr. A. W. Ewing of Industry, Pa.

DIED:

MOURER—On Tuesday, Aug. 23d, LAURA EVA, daughter of Chas. J. and Armenia J. Mourer, aged 5 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 14 Poplar street, Allegheny